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THE N.Y. POMOLOGY

1915-1916

ANNUAL OF BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION

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McKAY NURSERY COMPANY

Trees, Plants & Shrubs
for the Northwest

PARDEEVILLE, Wis.
Nurseries at
WATERLOO, Wis.

experiments in W.M.

1883 and

1884 and

1885 and 1886

Introductory

WE TAKE pleasure in presenting this catalogue to our patrons and friends and thank them for their support and recommendations. Great care is taken by us to select first-class stock in executing all orders, and our customers can rest assured that we will always send the best procurable at all times. Our nurseries have been established for eighteen years, therefore we are familiar with varieties best adapted for the Northwest. We have taken great pains in the revision of our list to cull out all worthless varieties, and to catalogue only such varieties as we consider of special merit.

We are constantly on the watch for new things, both in the fruit and ornamental line, and we are adding such to our list as fast as their behavior proves beyond reasonable doubt that they are of value, and we believe the list which follows contains all of the varieties which are of value throughout the Northwest.

OFFICES AND NURSERIES—All correspondence should be addressed to Pardeeville, Wis., where our main offices are located. Our nurseries are located at Waterloo, Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, sixty miles west of Milwaukee and twenty-four miles east of Madison.

Our location furnishes a quality of soil best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, with solid, firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting, and enables us to offer the products of our nurseries with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

SATISFACTORY GUARANTEE—We guarantee our stock to be first-class and to be delivered in good condition. We are most careful to have all plants and trees correctly labeled and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to label, or to refund the amount paid therefor; but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that, in case of error on our part, we shall at no time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of said stock.

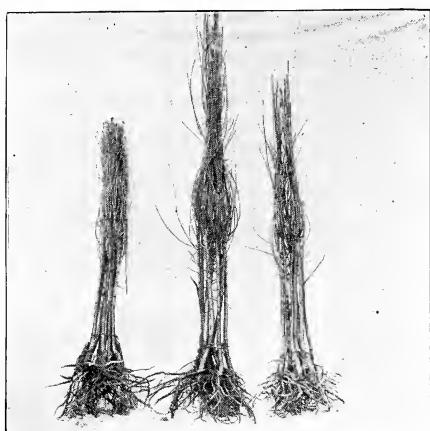
OUR PRICES—We do not claim to sell for less money than others, but **quality** is the first consideration. Cheap nursery or ornamental stock is dear at any price. We find that the best class of people consider quality first and being assured of that, they are satisfied to pay a fair price for a satisfactory article. Notwithstanding the high quality of everything sent out, our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any company which endeavors to maintain the same high standard that we have adopted.

IN ORDERING—Write the name, number and size of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors, and use order sheet which accompanies catalogue. In filling orders, we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety ordered, to substitute another of equal merit, unless customer writes "no substitution" in the order. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us as far as possible, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are best adapted to the locality.

It is also better to order early and have stock reserved. We are glad to book orders at any time of the year and make shipment when desired.

REFERRANCES—If any customer wishes to look us up, they can do so through the regular Commercial Agencies, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Waterloo, Wis., and Pardeeville State Bank, Pardeeville, Wis.

INSPECTION—Our nurseries are annually inspected by the state entomologist, as required by law, and we hold his certificate that our stock is free from injurious insects and contagious diseases.



Showing Our No. 1 Trees, Ready to be Packed for Shipment.

General Information

CARE OF STOCK WHEN RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY—As soon as the trees and plants are received, the bundles should be opened, removing all straw and packing, and the roots thoroughly sprinkled, then heeled in very moist ground, so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots and thoroughly protect them from the air, having earth tamped solid about them. Wet down thoroughly and cover wet soil with two or three inches of mellow earth. In planting take up only a few at a time and never allow them to lay exposed to air and sun.

THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree.

On all fruit trees the branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

PLANTING—The ground should be well prepared and holes dug larger than necessary, so that they can be partly refilled with surface soil. The earth should be firmed very thoroughly around the roots, as it is disastrous to allow the air to enter. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the soil around the roots. It is not necessary to water except in dry weather.

Do not plant trees too deep. After the ground settles they should stand as they did in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be planted three or four inches deeper.

CULTIVATION AND MULCHING—When trees are planted, keep the orchard well cultivated up to about July 1 to 10, and for this purpose there is no better practice than to grow a crop of corn in the orchard, leaving the stalks to stand for winter protection; but where this is not practicable, cultivate the land to above date and then sow to some cover crop. Do not seed down an orchard so long as it can be avoided, but keep it cultivated as above indicated, and keep the soil well fertilized; but when the time comes that the orchard must be seeded down, sow to red clover and mulch the trees heavily so that grass will not grow within 6 or 8 feet of them. It is also good practice to spade up this mulched space about the tree each spring.

DIRECTIONS FOR WINTERING—When trees are procured in the fall, select a dry place where water will be well drained off during the winter months; then dig a trench a little longer than the trees to be heeled-in, with the lower end about 2 feet deep. Dig

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1. Improper method of planting.
Fig. 2. Proper method of planting.

CATALOGUE OF HARDY NURSERY STOCK

the trench broad enough to contain the trees when spread in a single layer; then remove all packing material from about the trees and spread them out in the trench. When this is done, sift in fine dirt until all the open spaces are filled among the trees and roots and they are covered several inches deep, then tramp firmly and fill up the trench, mounding up the dirt so that the tops will be covered at least 4 inches deep and the roots about 2 feet. Care should be taken to remove all material from the trench and its vicinity, which might serve as nests for mice.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre

2 feet each way	10,890	15 feet each way	194
3 feet each way	4,840	18 feet each way	135
4 feet each way	2,723	20 feet each way	110
5 feet each way	1,742	25 feet each way	70
6 feet each way	1,210	30 feet each way	48
8 feet each way	680	33 feet each way	40
10 feet each way	430	40 feet each way	28
12 feet each way	302		

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.

Suitable Distances for Planting in the Northwest

Apples, standard	20 to 30 feet	Peaches and Apricots	16 to 18 feet
Pears, standard	16 to 20 feet	Currants and Gooseberries	4 to 6 feet
Pears, dwarf	12 to 15 feet	Grapes	8 to 10 feet
Cherries	16 to 20 feet	Raspberries and Blackberries	4 to 6 feet
Plums	16 to 18 feet	Strawberries	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet

OUR BIGGEST ASSET—SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Waterloo State Bank

Capital \$30,000

Waterloo, Wis.

To All Purchasers of Nursery Stock:

As we have been personally acquainted for several years with the McKay Nursery Company, it gives us great pleasure to testify to their responsibility and business integrity. The company enjoys the highest credit and standing with this bank.

We desire to assure everyone that, in our judgment, there is absolutely no risk in dealing with them, as they will deliver the best of stock at a fair price. We are certain that the company will treat everyone in the fairest possible manner.

Yours truly,

E. J. McCracken.
Cashier Waterloo State Bank.
Pardeeville, Wis.

Well Pleased and Satisfied

First National Bank Building

Chicago, Ill.

McKay Nursery Company,

Pardeeville, Wis.

Dear Sirs: At the time of giving you the enclosed order for 763 fruit trees and 1500 currant bushes for delivery this spring, I wish to thank you for your kind attention to my last year's order for 1250 trees and 600 currant bushes. I am well pleased and satisfied with the treatment I have thus far received from the McKay Nursery Company, and believe that my orders could not have been better handled by any other nursery.

Yours very truly,

Fred L. Blackinton.

Minneapolis, Minn.

McKay Nursery Company,

Pardeeville, Wis.

Dear Sirs:

In giving you my third annual order for nursery stock for my commercial orchard in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, I rely on your giving me the same satisfaction and treatment as heretofore. I have been getting all my nursery stock from you and will continue to do so as fast as my acreage becomes cleared and you maintain your high quality of stock.

Yours truly,

R. Kirkwood.

Mr. Kirkwood is the Auditor of the Soo Railroad, and is an enthusiastic horticulturist.

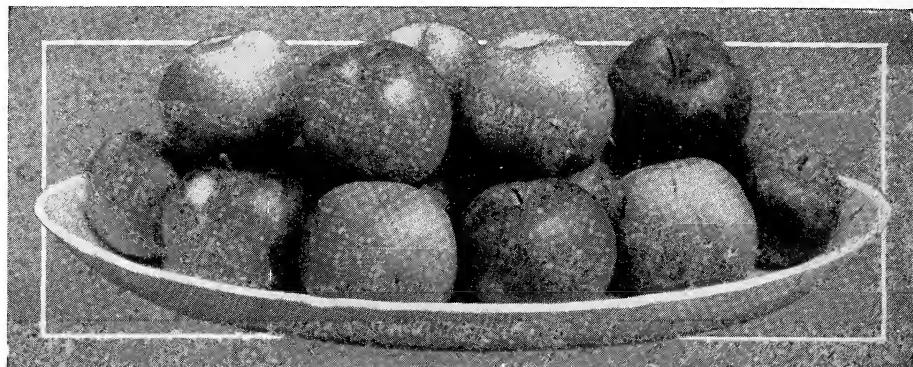
From a Prominent and Well Known Attorney

Madison, Wis.

McKay Nursery Co., Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen: Replying to your inquiry respecting the results of the nursery stock purchased of you last spring, I would say, that while the summer was very dry and an unusually hard one on new plants, nevertheless, out of 90 trees and plants purchased of you, nearly all of them did very well. I lost but four of the trees and a few of the plants and bushes. Under the circumstances, I considered the results very favorable and plan to give you an additional order for next spring.

Very truly, J. A. Aylward.

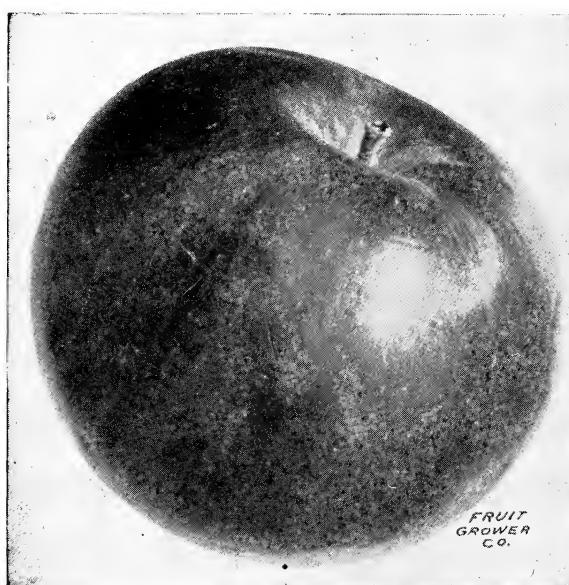


Duchess

Fruit Department Apples

The Apple has been justly styled "The King Fruit of the Temperate Zone." No other fruit is so widely grown or has such universal demand. No other fruit offers so many variations in quality and usefulness. None other gives such a long period for its enjoyment as a fresh fruit—very late keeping varieties lasting over until the early sorts of the following season are ripe.

We grow Apple trees for particular planters. Our trees are dug, graded and packed by experienced men. There is an extensive area in Wisconsin adapted for Commercial fruit-growing. The necessary requirements are fertile, well drained soil, proper selection of varieties and the purchasing of healthy, well grown stock from a reliable Nursery Company. By following the above suggestions, success will crown your efforts.



Wealthy

The more hardy varieties are marked with a star (*) and will give good satisfaction in the Northwest.

Summer Varieties

***Duchess (Oldenburg).** A large, beautiful Russian apple, round, streaked red on yellow ground; tender, juicy, very acid. Fine for cooking. Bears early; productive. September.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Spreading, irregular and productive. August and September.

***Livland (Lowland Raspberry).** Of Russian origin; color white, shading to crimson; flesh white; tree hardy, long-lived and succeeds very well North and South; very juicy and sweet. July to August.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom. Juicy, rich acid, beautiful; a good bearer. August.

***Tetofsky.** Medium size, yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; juicy, sprightly acid and agreeable. A stocky grower; very hardy and productive. July and August.

***Yellow Transparent.** Medium, white, changing to lemon yellow, smooth waxen surface; of good quality, with crisp flesh; very early, and, for an early apple, an unusually good keeper. Valuable for market.

Autumn Varieties

***Hibernal.** Origin, Russia. Season, November and December. This variety represents what is probably the hardiest type of the Russian race; adopted by many prominent horticulturists as a standard of hardiness. Tree is sturdy, vigorous, very spreading and productive.

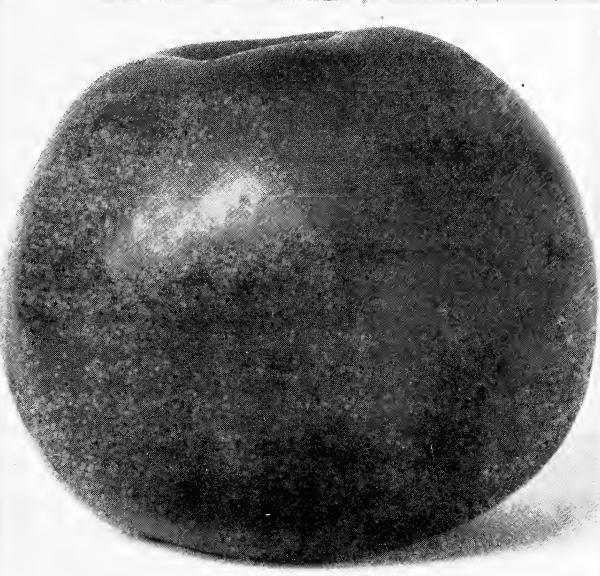
***McMahon.** Large, round; almost white with faint blush; a very beautiful apple; flesh white, tender, tart, not very firm. A good cooking fruit. Tree vigorous and hardy as crab; bears young and abundantly. October to February.

Maiden Blush. Large, flat; pale yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. An erect grower, and a good bearer. Valuable for market. September and October.

***Okabena.** Extremely hardy, free from blight, fine spreading grower, early and very prolific bearer. Fruit large, handsomely striped, acid, resembling the Duchess so closely that it can be sold for that variety on the market, and as it keeps at least a month longer, it serves to prolong the season of that very popular home and market fruit. Originated at the home of Mr. H. J. Ludlow, Worthington, Minn. Deserves extensive planting. Season, Sept., October.

***Patten's Greening.** Tree rather crooked, extremely hardy, productive and an early bearer; fruit large and smooth; olive green, blushed with dull red; flavor pleasant, sub-acid. A superior cooking apple. October to December.

Plumb Cider. A variety introduced by J. C. Plumb, of Milton, Wisconsin. The tree came originally from Ohio, probably in 1844. It is vigorous, an early bearer, and



McIntosh

very productive in alternate years. The fruit is medium in size, rather oblong in form, greenish yellow splashed with light red. The flesh is greenish white, fine-grained, firm, juicy, sub-acid, of very good quality. November to January.

***Wealthy.** Origin, Minnesota. Season, October to March. Almost too well known to need description. Since its origination by the late Peter M. Gideon in 1861, it has rapidly spread over the entire country until now it is extensively planted in all the apple growing states. Fruit large, regular, smooth, light yellow with crimson stripes and splashes; flesh white, often stained with red, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid with delicious aroma. Splendid dessert and cooking apple. Market demand never filled. Minnesota is justly proud of this variety.

***Wolf River.** An iron-clad, originating near Wolf River, Wis.; fruit extremely large, greenish yellow, shaded with crimson, tender and juicy, with a peculiar pleasant and acid flavor. November and December.

Late Fall and Winter Varieties

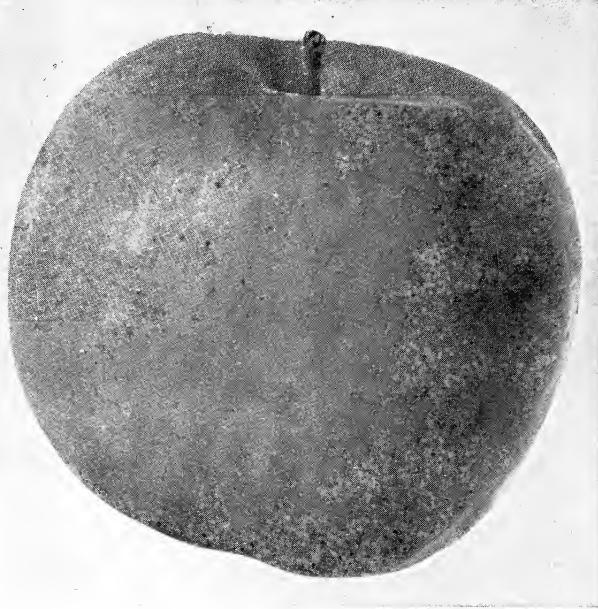
Baldwin. Large, roundish, skin deep red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Very vigorous and productive. The best all around winter apple for New England and the Eastern states. Keeps splendid. December to March.

Ben Davis. The great market apple of the West and South, largely planted also in the East. One of the best for profit. Very early bearer and yields an immense crop of large, sub-acid, bright red, fine shaped fruit. Its attractive color, size and shape, make it sell. It is a splendid keeper, and fine for cooking. December to April.

Delicious. Originated in Iowa and has every appearance of being hardy, with strong branches capable of bearing large crops of fruit. The apple is striped and marked with bright and dark red. The color is so deep on the cheek next to the sun that it is almost a solid crimson with a light blue bloom spreading over it; shape round and long tapering, of large and uniform size. This variety has a delightful flavor and is extremely valuable for either home or commercial orchard. It is a long keeping winter apple with a season from December to May.

***Dudley (North Star).** Much like Duchess, only it is a winter apple, less tart and better quality. Perfectly hardy in the coldest climate. Originated in northern Maine and there considered their finest apple. Valuable for the North.

Gano. Originated in Missouri. Similar, but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the



Dudley

good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. The tree is a rapid grower; bears while young; color bright red, without stripes or blotches and large and even in size. February to March.

Golden Russett. Medium, very tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; high quality. October to January.

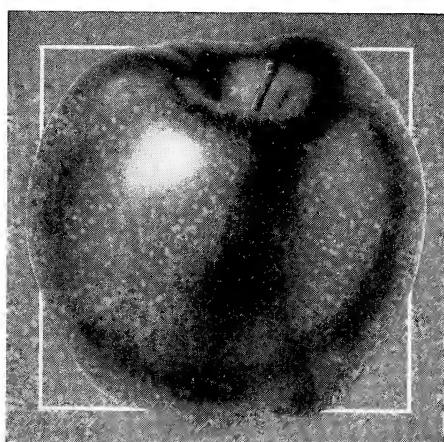
Grimes' Golden. Medium to large size, round, rich golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, rich and juicy, sprightly. January to April.

Iowa Blush. Origin, Iowa. Tree very productive, a strong grower in nursery and orchard. Fruit small, roundish conical; surface smooth, yellow with bright mottled red blush. Flesh white, juicy, mild, sub-acid, good. November to January.

Jonathan. Medium, roundish; yellow, nearly covered with red; fine grained, tender, and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading with light-colored shoots. November to April.

***Longfield.** A very hardy apple; early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, conical, yellow striped with red sub-acid; in season during the fall and early winter.

***Malinda.** Season February to March. An irregular but steady grower of about same



Delicious

CATALOGUE OF HARDY NURSERY STOCK

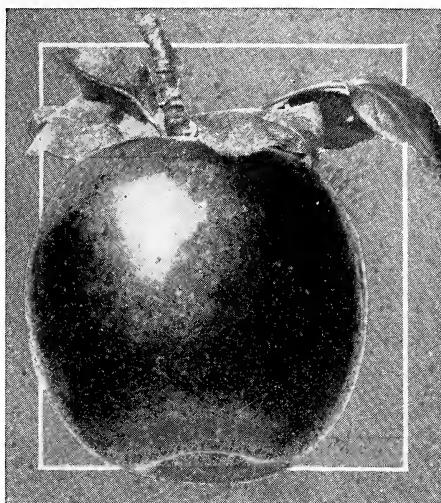
hardiness as Wealthy. Wherever grown it is giving great satisfaction as a long keeper. Fruit medium; green with blush of brownish red; flesh hard, medium fine grained; flavor sub-acid and good.

McIntosh. Origin, Ontario, Canada. Season, December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring.

***Northwestern Greening.** Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to June. Tree a splendid vigorous grower. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive and taking a place second only to the Wealthy as an all around market apple.

***Peerless.** Origin, Minnesota. Season, October to December. Fruit medium to large; yellowish green with stripes and splashes of carmine; flesh yellowish white, fine



Jonathan

grained; flavor agreeable sub-acid but not rich. Tree vigorous, upright.

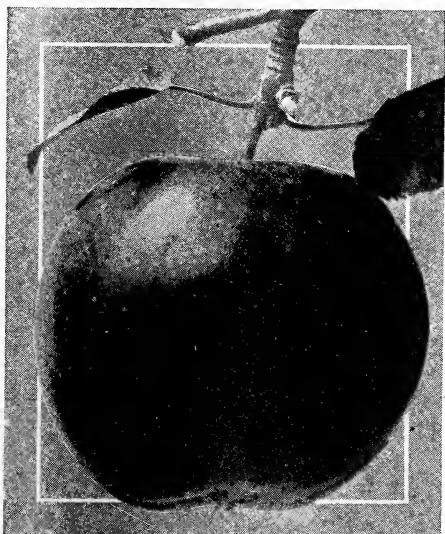
***Peter.** Originated at Excelsior, Minn., from seed of the famous Wealthy. In quality, its equal, and in season, from four to six weeks later. The tree is a strong upright grower.

Pewaukee. Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree spreading, round topped and vigorous. Fruit large, yellowish green, striped and shaded with dull red, overlaid with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, firm; juicy; flavor sub-acid. Originated by crossing Duchess of Oldenburg with Northern Spy pollen.

Scott's Winter. Originated in Vermont, and is hardy in the severest climate. Tree a thrifty grower, an early and profuse bearer. Fruit medium, roundish; deep red and light red in blotches and streaks; flesh yellowish white, slightly reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality. Pronounced by Dr. Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., his most profitable market apple. December to June.

Snow (Fameuse). Medium, deep crimson; flesh snowy-white, tender, melting and delicious; tree vigorous with dark wood; a fine dessert fruit; valuable for market; does well in the North. November to January.

Talman Sweet. Medium, pale whitish yellow; flesh white, fine grained; very hardy and productive. The best winter sweet apple for home and market. November to March.



Plum Cider



Winesap

*University. A seedling of the Duchess. Tree is a very vigorous and spreading grower; fruit large, very regular; surface a clear yellow on sunny side; flesh sub-acid; quality good. Tree hardy.

Walbridge. Medium size; pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Hardy and productive; a late keeper. January to May.

Windsor Chief. A great favorite in Wisconsin. Keeps until March. Medium size; red; excellent quality; good for cooking or eating out of hand; splendid commercial variety. Tree considered hardy.

Winesap. The well-known deep red market apple of the West and Southwest. Of medium size and fair to medium quality. Productive; keeps from December to March.

Yahnke. Origin, Minnesota. Season, February to May. One of the finest and hardest late keepers. A seedling introduced by Frank Yahnke, Winona, Minn. Fruit is large and exceedingly handsome; rich yellow, heavily striped and splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, firm, tender and juicy; flavor sub-acid and of prime quality. Skin tough and bears handling well. Tree vigorous and upright, an early, regular and heavy bearer. Should be planted in every orchard.

Crab Apples

These varieties are entirely hardy, and while they will endure the greatest degree of cold, they will also thrive equally well in the Middle or Southern states. Crab fruit is valuable for cider, preserves and canning, and some of the improved varieties are pleasant and rich for dessert. They are also profitably grown for market.

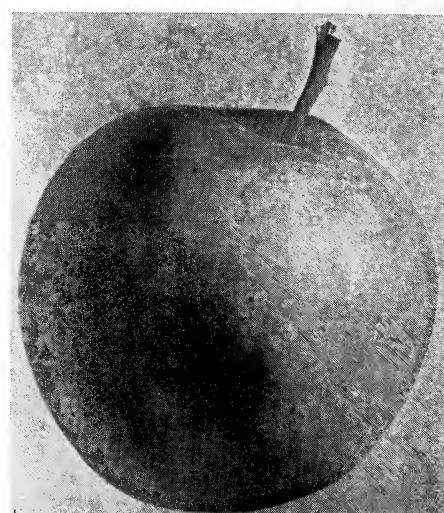
Briar Sweet. As large as Transcendent; pale yellow, splashed with carmine; very sweet and rich; fine for dessert or preserves. Tree vigorous and productive.

cared for. Has taken its place as a standard for both the home and commercial orchard.

Florence. Season late August. A hardy spreading tree; color carmine; flesh yellowish, acid; excellent for cooking. A fine jelly crab, and valuable for early market as well as home use.

Hyslop. Red, not striped; fruit large, roundish ovate, produced in clusters; color dark rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh inclined to yellow, sub-acid. Tree hardy and vigorous. November.

Martha. Origin, Minnesota. Season, September and October. Another of Peter M. Gideon's famous originations and one of the most largely planted crabs today. Tree a vigorous, upright grower and very free from blight for a crab. Fruit large, yellow with heavy blush of light red; flesh fine grained, firm; flavor sub-acid, very juicy and exceptionally fine for cooking; as a jelly crab superior to Transcendent; good shipper. Not a heavy bearer but is productive when well



Whitney Crab

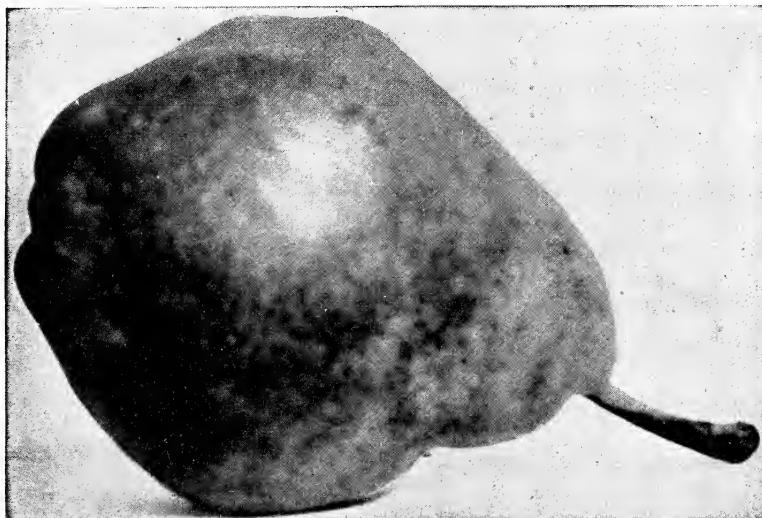
Red Siberian. Large, strong grower; pale red yellow; good quality. Tree large, with coarse foliage; young bearer.

Transcendent. One of the largest and finest of this class of apple. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. Very hardy and much sought after in the North and Northwest. Skin golden yellow, striped with rich red. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy. Excellent variety for general use. Sept. and October.

Whitney (Hybrid) (Whitney No. 20). Season, August and September. Fruit large

to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree as the fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many of the best apples. One of the finest flavored and most delicious varieties for the Northern orchard and is an early and heavy annual bearer. Is being more largely planted every year.

Yellow Siberian. Nearly as large as the Red Siberian; fine amber or golden yellow color. September and October.



Pears

We do not recommend Pears for general planting in the Northwest, however there are many localities where they do well. They succeed best in a well drained clay soil. They are grown as dwarf and standard varieties; those marked with a D can be furnished in Dwarf trees. The list selected is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable. We recommend the **Duchess** as a **Dwarf variety**.

Bartlett. Large, buttery and melting, with very rich flavor. A vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle of September. D.

Clapp Favorite. Very large; color yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun; covered with small specks. Melting and rich; should be gathered early; tree vigorous. August and September. D.

Duchess d' Angouleme. Generally planted as a dwarf and is more valuable when so planted; very productive; fruit very large and somewhat irregular; color dull greenish yellow; of good flavor and very juicy. September to October. D.

Kieffer. The tree has large, dark green glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental. It is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality when thoroughly ripe. Valuable for table and market. October and December. D.

Seckel. The standard of excellence in the Pear, small but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. September to October. D.

Vermont Beauty. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit medium size, skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; excellent quality. October. D.



Large Montmorency

Cherries

Possibly no fruit is attracting more attention at the present time than the Cherry. Fruit-growers in parts of Wisconsin have been able to get a return of from eight hundred to one thousand dollars per acre. The leading commercial varieties are Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, Ordinaire Montmorency and English Morello. Cherries bear young, the third year after planting, orchards that have received proper care will bear enough fruit to pay entire cost of trees and cultivation up to that time.

Hardy Varieties

Early Richmond. Probably the most popular variety of the Central states, where it is the hardiest cherry of its size. Exceedingly productive and very regular in bearing. The fruit is dark red, medium to large, and of a sprightly and characteristic flavor. Unsurpassed for pies, puddings and other similar uses. June.

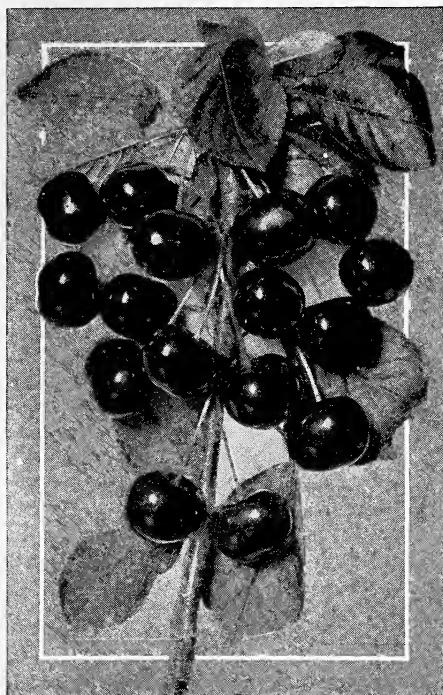
English Morello. An old and popular variety. Tree rather dwarf and slender. Fruit large, dark red, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly acid, rich. July.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in quality; similar to Early Richmond, but several days earlier. Largely planted for early market.

Homer. A valuable seedling variety, originating at Homer, Minnesota. Distinctly of Morello type; fruit medium; flesh juicy, rich and of excellent quality; flavor very similar to Early Richmond; color dark red. Season medium.

Montmorency, Large. Tree very hardy and immense bearer; commences to fruit while young and is loaded annually with fine crops; fruit very large, fine flavor, shining red; valuable everywhere; a week later than Early Richmond; finest acid cherry.

Montmorency Ordinaire. A beautiful, large, red cherry; of equal quality with Early Richmond and ripening ten days later; very prolific and is much recommended as a profitable market variety.



Early Richmond

Ostheimer. Fruit large, nearly black when ripe; flesh juicy and rich, fine for both dessert and cooking.

Wragg. Large, roundish, heart shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good, very productive; one of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper.

Semi-Hardy Varieties

Black Tartarian. Very large, color purplish black; flesh mild, sweet, jelly-like. Tree a vigorous grower and immense bearer. One of the most popular. Late June and early July.

Bing. A new black cherry that originated in Oregon. Size very large; blackish purplish. Flesh solid, flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive. A fine shipping and market variety.

Governor Wood. Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet, late June.

Windsor. Very large, liver colored, finest quality; very vigorous and productive. Firm and excellent for shipping. Very late.

OUR BIGGEST ASSET—SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Guardian Life Insurance Company
Madison, Wis.

McKay Nursery Co.,
Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

I have been very much pleased with flower and shrubbery stock you have furnished me the last two years. I beg to remind you that there are two or three items in my last fall's order which are for shipment in spring.

Plants received from you have invariably been well rooted, strong, sturdy and thrifty. Growth has followed their planting without exception.

Very truly yours,
George Boissard.

From President of Breckheimer Brewing Co.
Madison, Wis.

McKay Nursery Co.,
Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

Replies to your inquiry of the 23rd inst., will say, the nursery stock you shipped me last spring is fine. The 150 cherry trees, also apples, plums, etc., was the best stock I have ever seen, and every tree is growing fine, although it did not rain for two months during the summer. All of the 600 shrubs you sent me this fall are exceptionally nice. I am more than pleased and satisfied with your goods and will send you my order for spring at an early date.

Very truly yours,
M. Breckheimer.

Read What the Man who Sells the Bayfield Peninsula Fruit Lands Thinks of Our Stock
Minneapolis, Minn.

McKay Nursery Company,
Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

Spring of 1911 I had from your company nine hundred cherry and fifty apple trees. The stock received was fully up to my expectations and I am pleased to commend your company.

Yours very truly,
E. F. Glenny, Sales Manager.
For Danaher-Holton Co.

This letter is from Mr. James G. Martin, manager of the largest cherry orchard in the world containing over 70,000 trees.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
McKay Nursery Company,
Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

We received the 500 two-year-old cherry trees and found them very satisfactory. They were about as nice grown trees as we have had.

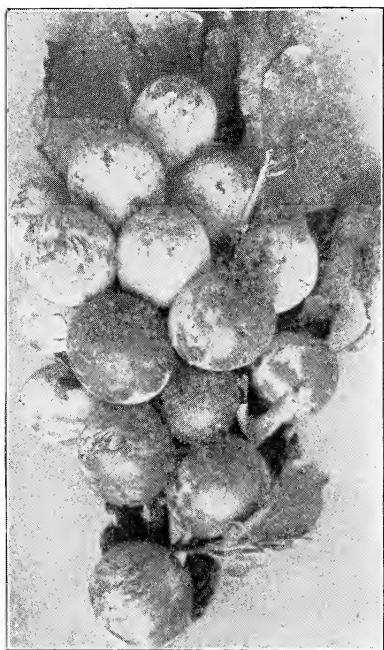
Very truly yours,
Co-Operative Orchard Co.,
James G. Martin, Sec.

McKay Nursery Co.,
Pardeeville, Wis.

Dear Sir:

I was well pleased with the 500 cherry trees received from you last spring, and have placed another order with your company for 250 trees.

Yours truly,
Adolph Roeser.



Sapa Cherry-Plum

Prof. Hansen's Cherry-Plums

Prof. N. E. Hansen of the State Experiment Station, Brookings, S. D., one of the leading horticulturists in American and authority upon horticulture in the Northwest, has been an extensive traveler and was sent by the government to Siberia to select hardy varieties of seeds and fruits which would be adapted to the severe climatic conditions. His explorations and experiences have resulted profitably to the people of this country. He has originated new fruits of great value and importance to all sections of the Northwest. The most important features are the extreme hardiness and productivity of the fruits which he has brought out. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested in the North and have proved perfectly hardy even on the bleak prairies of North Dakota.

Opata. (Sioux Indian name for Bouquet.) A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Japanese Gold Plum. Tree is a good grower, an early and heavy bearer. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter and is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. It is a dark purplish red with blue bloom; pit small; flesh green and firm and partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. In Minnesota it bears as early as the last of July or first week in August.

Sapa. (From Indian word meaning Black.) A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Japanese Sultan Plum. Tree moderately free grower and naturally rather crooked when young. The color of the fruit is a glossy dark purple and the flesh is rich, dark red, size one inch or more in diameter. The fruit buds often set heavy the first year, bearing quite a crop the second year. The five to six foot trees will bear the next year after they are transplanted.

Compass Cherry-Plum

Compass. (Originated by M. H. Knudson, Springfield, Minn.) A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry, Morello Cherry and Miner Plum. It is absolutely hardy, wonderfully prolific, frequently producing fruit on young trees in nursery row. In shape, size and coloring of the fruit the characteristics of the Plum and Cherry are about equally divided. Color bright red, deepening as it becomes well ripened, until it reaches a rich dark wine color. Valuable for canning and preserving. Any one planting trees should not be without the Compass and then you would never be without good fruit.



Compass Cherry-Plum



Hanska Plum

Plums

During the last few years the planting of plums has increased enormously. There is a constant and steady demand for good fruit and the prices have been the largest ever known.

The Plum is the natural tree fruit of the North. In its wild state, even as far North as Manitoba, distinct varieties of large size and most excellent qualities have been found by pioneer settlers. Practical horticulturists have cultivated these varieties and cross-fertilized them with better ones, until now there is a large number of plums of strictly native origin that in size, quality and productiveness rival foreign varieties, which can be grown only in mild climate. We advise planting native varieties, which are absolutely hardy in the Northwest.

Hardy Native Plums

DeSoto. Medium to large, round oblong, purple red when fully ripe, with moderate bloom; skin thick; flesh medium firm, good. Medium to late. This variety is probably more extensively grown than any other at present. Inclined to overbear, and fruit should be thinned to get best results.

Forest Garden. Hardy, early, a heavy bearer of juicy, sweet and rich plums of a dull purplish red, with minute yellow specks and thin bloom. Tree a rank grower and needs some pruning at ends of branches or they grow so long as to split down with their heavy load.

Hawkeye. Large to very large, round oblong, purplish red, skin thick, flesh good and firm. Tree vigorous and productive.

Stoddard. Fruit of this variety oblique oval, large, with little or no cavity, short and stout stem; color pinkish red over yellow, with very small white dots and bluish bloom over all; skin thick and therefore a good shipper; flesh yellow, fairly juicy and of good quality; stone medium, cling. Season medium early. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower and has proven hardy.

Surprise. A very fine variety introduced about 1899 by Mr. Martin Penning of Sleepy Eye, Minn., and is said by many to be the finest in quality of any of the cultivated varieties in the native Miner group, also the hardest of that type. Fruit large to very large; skin medium, thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty and of fine flavor; quality extra good. Season medium. Tree an upright, vigorous, healthy grower and is everywhere reported very productive. A splendid variety for either home or commercial culture and should be found in every collection.

Wolf. Large, dark red; good quality; extra fine for cooking and canning by reason of its being a freestone. It is a vigorous grower, entirely hardy, and an abundant annual bearer; one of the best.

Wyant. Large; round, oblong, purple red; skin thick; peels readily; flesh firm; freestone, and of excellent quality; native of Iowa, and hardy.

Prof. Hansen's Hardy Plums

Prof. Hansen has originated a number of improved American Plums. We say improved, because they have been thoroughly

tested and found extremely valuable and desirable. They will grow on sandy or heavy soil. May be planted for ornamental effects as well as useful. Trees of this class are desirable from every standpoint and every home should be supplied with these varieties.

Hanska. (Indian name for Tall.) This name is given because the tree is a very rapid grower, often reaching the height of twelve feet in four years. This is a cross between the Native Plum and the fine fragrant Apricot Plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor. The size of the fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter. The color when ripe is a bright red with a heavy blue bloom; flesh is firm, yellow, good quality, very fragrant. In Wisconsin it ripens the first week in September. Its value for preserves will make it popular and desirable everywhere. There is a tremendous demand for this variety and we have been unable to meet the demand to date. May be planted successfully with the other Hansen Plums.

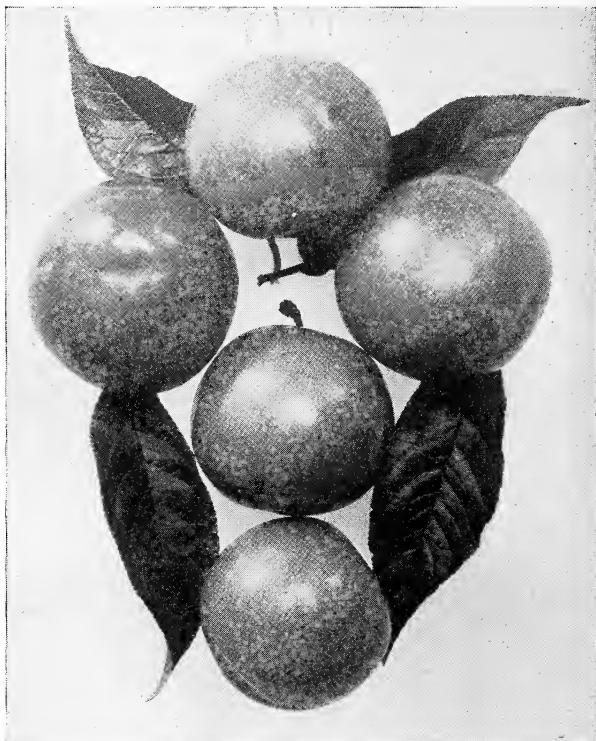
Kaga. (Kaga is the Indian word for "Pitch a Tent.") It is a cross between the Wild plum and the fragrant Apricot plum of China. The fruit is large, somewhat oblong, dark red in color, flesh firm, fine for eating out of the hand, fine for cooking, as it retains its flavor. Desirable in every respect.

Skuya. (The Sioux Indian name for Sweet.) A cross between the large, early Japanese plum, Red June, and the DeSoto plum. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. Fruit is about an inch in diameter, color dark, dull red and yellow, and of excellent quality. Ripens in August.

Toka. (Toka is the Indian word for Adversary.) This is a cross between the Americana plum and the fragrant Apricot of China. It resembles the Hanska in some respects and may be planted with it with good success. The tree is remarkably strong and vigorous. In growth it may be called a model tree. It bears early. The fruit is dark red in color, very handsome, firm, large and a good shipper. It is fine for eating out of the hand and for table use. It

is fragrant and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor and is delicious. It is certainly a great addition to this class of fruits.

Waneta. This is a cross between the Apple Plum, a large Japanese variety, and the Terry Plum, which is one of the largest of



Surprise Plum

the Americans. It has produced plums two inches in diameter weighing two ounces. Its color is deep red; flavor is delicious. The tree is hardy and very prolific. It was named after an Indian chief whose home was on the James River in the Dakotas. Its size and quality, the hardiness of tree and great productiveness is such that the demand will be great. It may be planted with other American plums or with Hansen's new fruits.

Semi-Hardy Plums

These varieties are among those planted along Lake Michigan and in favored Western localities. Wherever hardy they are desirable on account of their large size, but none of them are superior to the preceding native plums in quality.



Burbank

Abundance. Imported from Japan. One of the best Japanese plums. Fruit medium to large; color bright red, almost entirely overlaying a yellow ground; flavor sweet and rich; quality good to very good. Season early.

Arctic. (Moore's Arctic.) A well-known variety and considerably planted where hardy. Fruit medium, roundish; color black with a thin blue bloom, flesh tender, juicy, yellowish amber, very sweet; pit small, oval, nearly free. Season medium. It fruits as far North as Minnesota under favorable conditions.

Burbank. Imported from Japan in 1885 by Luther Burbank. Fruit conical, large to very large; color dark metallic red on yellowish ground, skin medium, flesh yellow,

firm, juicy; flavor rich and sugary. Tree very strong, wayward grower and requires frequent pruning.

German Prune. One of the very oldest varieties known, having been grown in Europe before the beginning of horticultural history. Fruit long, oval; small to medium, color blue; flesh greenish, slightly yellow, stone small, oval, pointed, very free; quality fair to good.

Lombard. Fruit oval, medium to large; color delicate purplish or reddish violet with blue bloom; flesh yellow, firm, of fair quality; stone cling. Season medium to early.

Yellow Egg. Fruit in shape like a goose egg; size largest; with long stem; color creamy yellow when ripe; white bloom; flesh yellow; quality fair. Season medium.

Peaches

Peach trees are not considered hardy in Wisconsin; however, we have found favored locations where they have done well. The following are among the leading varieties, all of which are free stone.

Champion. Fruit is usually large, some specimens measuring ten inches; fruit rich, sweet, juicy, beautiful color; creamy white and crimson. A good shipper. August.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow peach; its size, beauty and productiveness make it a popular variety. August and September.

Crosby. Fruit of medium size and peculiar roundish flattened shape; bright yel-

low splashed with carmine; flesh yellow, of good flavor. One of the best known peaches and a decided favorite. September.

Elberta. A leading market variety that thrives and is productive in all peach growing sections, fruit large, bright yellow, over-spread with crimson; flesh juicy and of good quality and so firm as to ship well. The great canning peach. August and September.

Apricots

The Russian varieties listed below are much hardier than other sorts. These have stood twenty degrees below zero without injury and are very desirable in favored parts of the Northwest.

Alexis. (Russian.) Large to very large; color yellow with red cheek; flesh rich and luscious, slightly acid. July 15th.

Alexander. (Russian.) Large, oblong, color yellow flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate; one of the best. July 1st.

Budd. (Russian.) Large size, color white with red cheek; flesh sweet, juicy, extra fine; best late variety. August 1st.

Gibb. (Russian.) Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy. The best early sort, ripening about July 20th.

Mulberry Trees

These are sometimes classed among ornamental trees on account of their fine foliage and form. For the North, the Russian variety is the only one that should be planted.

Downing's Everbearing. One of the most prolific varieties, with large, black, sub-acid fruits. Its long bearing season has made it a universal favorite.

Russian Mulberry. Introduced to this country by Russian Mennonites and on account of its hardiness and ornamental appearance has been considerably planted throughout the West. The fruit is highly prized by the birds and it performs a val-

able service by keeping them away from the garden. The foliage has also been used successfully for feeding silk worms.

White Mulberry. (*Morus Alba*) This is the variety most used for feeding silk worms. It was a type of this variety that created such a mania about the middle of the last century when it was asserted that silk was soon to take the place of cotton.

Nut Trees

These trees are not only useful for shade and ornamental purposes, but bear an abundance of nuts which are very profitable.

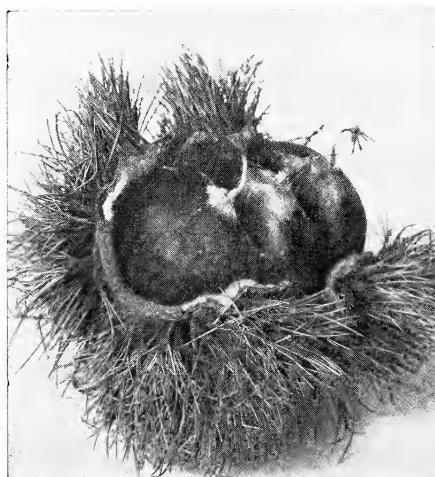
Butternut. Sometimes called White Walnut. The tree greatly resembles the American Black Walnut, to which it is closely

allied. The nuts are elongated, more oily than the walnut and less pronounced in flavor; some consider the quality superior. Yields well and is perfectly hardy. Grows twenty to forty feet.

Chestnut, American Sweet. The variety best known to commerce. Although smaller than some other sorts, the nuts are sweeter and more delicately flavored. Not very hardy in Wisconsin.

Hickory. (*Shellbark*) In flavor and quality of kernel, this is generally esteemed the choicest of our native nuts. The wood is also of well known, high commercial value.

Walnut, Black. A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in the market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.



American Sweet Chestnut

Currants

The Currant is an indispensable garden fruit. It is very largely planted all over the North, and owing to its early ripening season it is grown successfully as a commercial fruit in all sections. An acre of Currants properly cared for will produce from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars worth of fruit annually. Currants are more easily handled than other small fruits, as they hang on the bushes from ten days to two weeks after they become ripe, without injury.

Black Champion. A variety from England. One of the best black currants yet introduced. Bunches very large, excellent flavor, strong grower and very productive.

Cherry. Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; cluster rather short, fruit medium large; color bright red; very thin skin; juicy and fine flavor; one of the most productive.

Fay's Prolific. Berry averages large; juicy and less acid than Cherry; bush not quite so strong a grower.

London Market. Bush vigorous, upright; fruit medium to large; color dark red, with sprightly acid flavor; very productive.

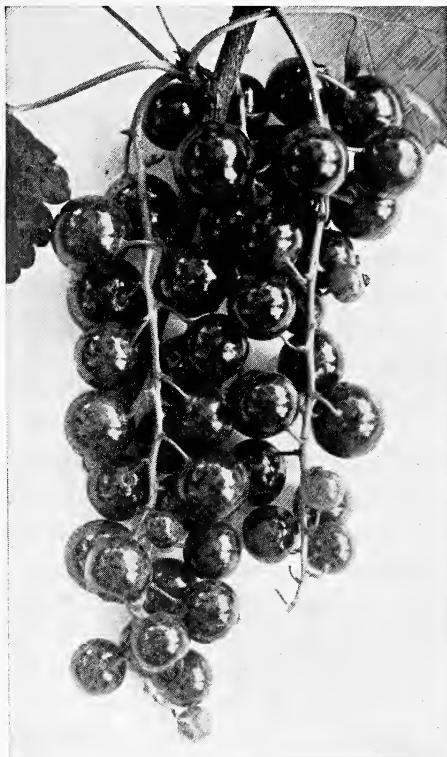
Long-Bunch Holland. One of the best late varieties; bush very vigorous and hardy; clusters very long; berry medium to large, bright red and of good quality.

Perfection. The latest introduction, being a cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape, combining the best qualities of both. Berry bright red and large. The clusters average longer and the size of berry is maintained to the end of bunch. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today, being of a rich, mild sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds.

Red Cross. One of the later introductions. A strong growing variety with long clusters. Berry medium to large, bright red. Of mild and pleasant quality and fine flavor.

Wilder. A remarkable variety. One of the best grown. Very productive; bunches and berries large; splendid quality. Superior in every way to the common sorts. Should be largely planted for home and commercial purposes.

White Grape. Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive; clusters long; berries large; of very attractive color, mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety.



Wilder

Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank

Waterloo, Wis.

To Whom Concerned:

I take pleasure in recommending the McKay Nursery Co. with whom I have had dealings for past twelve to fifteen years, as a patron and also in a financial way.

I have always found them reliable, trustworthy and honorable. I consider their word as good as a bond and any one dealing with them, I am positive, will have no cause for complaint, and will find their goods as represented.

Very truly,

Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank,
Per F. A. Seeber, Pres.

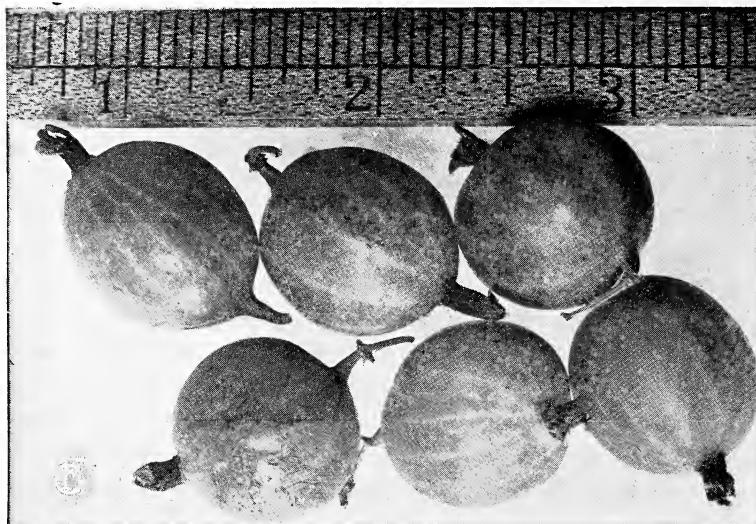
To Whom Concerned:

We have known the McKay Nursery Co. for several years and have always found them to be business men of very good judgment. We know them to be very reliable and trustworthy and they can be depended upon to carry out their part of any contract upon which they may enter.

For the past several years they have done an extensive business in this and the adjoining states and we have had nothing but good reports. Any further information regarding the company will be gladly furnished.

Respectfully yours,

Pardeeville State Bank,
S. H. Dooley, Cashier.



Downing Gooseberry

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry, like the Currant, is a favorite in the Northern fruit garden. Gooseberries are grown with but very little care. All they require is some attention to fertilizing and cultivation, with an occasional spraying. The interest and demand for this fruit is constantly growing. An acre will produce from eight hundred to one thousand dollars annually.

Carrie. Originated in Minnesota. Fruit red. After the third year, bush loses its thorns; very heavy bearer, medium size; excellent quality.

Downing. A seedling of Houghton. Large and handsome, pale green berry; of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. Bush vigorous and exceedingly productive. An excellent sort for family use and most profitable for market.

Houghton. An enormously productive and always reliable, old variety. Of vigorous growth, slender and spreading, not subject to mildew. Fruit of medium size, smooth, pale red, tender and of good quality.

Pearl. Similar to Downing, but fruit generally reported much larger. Said to be a cross between an English and American variety. Very hardy; free from mildew and productive, even more so than Downing. Superior in size and quality.

Red Jacket. (Josselyn.) Bush is very hardy, clean, healthy foliage, vigorous and entirely free from mildew. Fruit large, smooth, red and of first class flavor and quality.

Smith's Improved. Bush moderately vigorous and exceedingly productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, thin of skin; of excellent quality for dessert or cooking. Grown from seed of Houghton. A valuable variety.

T. N. Okerstrom
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer
Pine and Hardwood Lumber
McKay Nursery Co., Port Wing, Wis.
Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

The apples, plums and cherries that we have received from you are doing fine and are of the best quality. They are doing better than any nursery stock that I have ever seen planted in Bayfield County. The reason of this I can not say, but it must be something in the quality of soil you are growing the trees in. The gooseberries and 5000 Wilder currants I planted from your nursery have proven to be wonderful both in size of the berries and quantity. I received several letters of compliments last fall upon the fine quality of fruit that I shipped.

Your Mr. Tucker has been a great help in laying out and taking care of our different orchards and the fruit-growers of this vicinity highly respect him as one of the most experienced men in fruit-growing, and we certainly hope he will visit us next summer and take the interest in us as he has heretofore.

Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Yours very truly,

T. N. Okerstrom

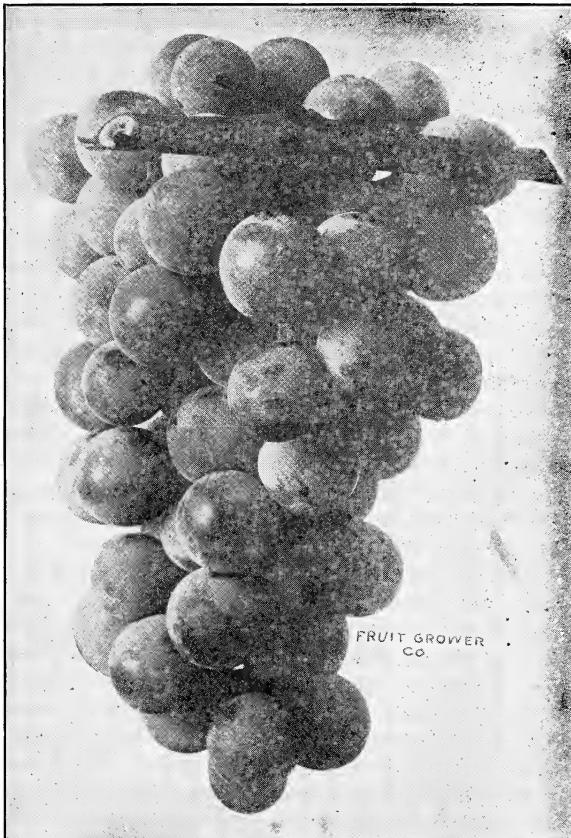
Select Hardy Grapes

Everyone should have grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises or doorways, and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

The vineyard should be top-dressed with well-decomposed manure or ground bone; slacked lime ashes every third or fourth year is also beneficial. To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. Commencing with a strong two-year-old vine, such as we furnish, at time of planting cut back to within three or four buds of the roots. In November or December—as soon as the wood is thoroughly ripe—cut back the growth nearly to the ground, allowing but three or four buds to remain. Never prune close to the bud, but leave an inch or two of wood beyond. The following spring allow but two of these buds to throw out shoots; these will be from seven to ten feet in the fall, and should then be cut back to four or five feet. The next spring these two shoots should be fastened horizontally to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, allow only such buds to grow as will leave the upright from ten to twelve inches apart; as these grow, train them perpendicularly to the upper bars of the trellis. They should be allowed to bear but little this year, as an over crop will injure the health of the vine. When the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis they should be pinched to prevent further growth.

Agawam. (Red). Bunch large, compact, shouldered, berry large, dark red, or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality; later than Concord.

Beta. This new variety originated in Minnesota some years ago, and is proving the



Campbell's Early Grapes

best all around grape for general planting, as it will stand the Minnesota winters without protection. A fine black grape of a size midway between the Delaware and Concord, that ripens the first of any and is very prolific and healthy. The quality, while superior for sauce and jellies, is not the best for eating from the hand, but even for this purpose it is far better and more wholesome than the grapes that are shipped to us from the East.



Beta Grapes

Brighton. (Red). Bunch medium to large, quite compact, flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson, or brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

Campbell's Early. (Black). The king of American grapes; a very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage and self-fertilizing blossoms; always sets its fruit well, and bears abundantly.

Clinton. (Black). Bunches medium, compact; berries round, small with thin blue bloom, pulpy and juicy; hardy and late; good keeper and valuable as a wine grape.

Concord. (Black). Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown. Is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact.

Delaware. (Red). One of the best red grapes; bunch small and compact; berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet and delicious; best quality; a good market grape.

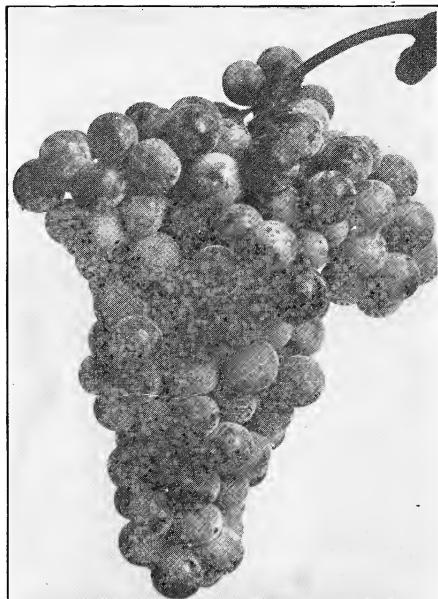
Janesville. (Black). Been long regarded as the hardiest of cultivated grapes. Originated in central Wisconsin. Bunch medium, very compact; berry medium, skin thick; flesh pulpy, moderately juicy and highly flavored. Very strong, rank grower and very productive. Colors very early, but improves by hanging as long as possible on the vines.

Moore's Early. (Black). Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; a good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

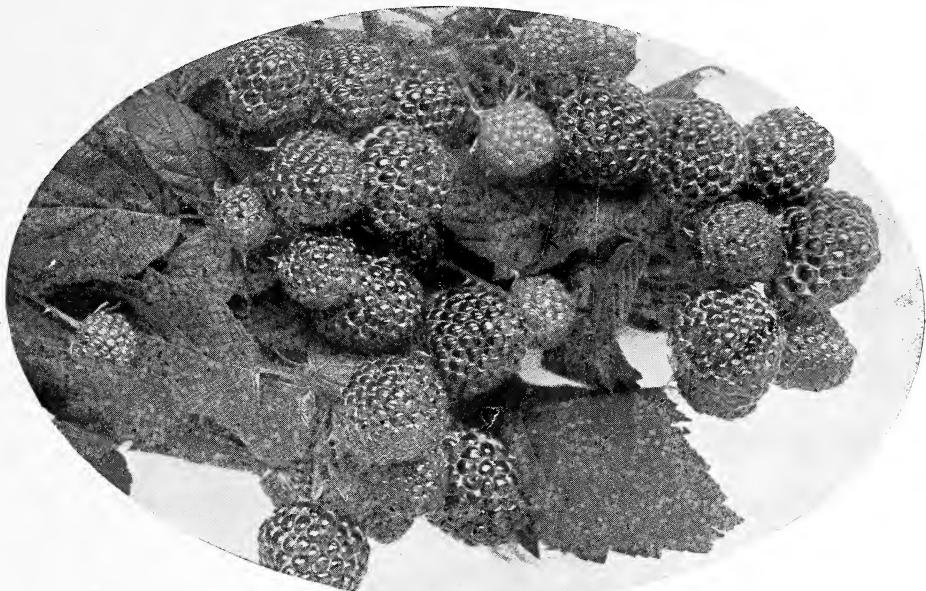
Niagara. (White). One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish white.

Pocklington. (White). Vine very vigorous and hardy, berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet and fine aromatic flavor; very prolific.

Worden. (Black). Said to be a seedling of the Concord, and is a slight improvement on that variety; ripens a few days earlier, bunch large and compact.



Concord Grape



Cumberland

Raspberries

This fruit should be had by every real estate owner. It succeeds best in a moderately rich, mellow soil. It should be planted in rows five or six feet apart, leaving the plants about four feet apart in the rows. They require good cultivation and that the ground be kept clear of weeds. Most of the suckers should be cut away to throw the strength into the stock for bearing. All the old canes should be removed immediately after the bearing season is over.

All the tender or half tender kinds will be greatly benefited during the winter if secured as follows: Raise the earth into a mound or bank between two hills or plants, and bend them down so as to meet and fasten them; cover with a little earth or coarse litter, which will preserve them perfectly until spring, when they should be loosened, raised and tied to stakes.

Columbian. (Purple). The Columbian is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg Blackcap raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. Of the Schaffer type, but hardy even in Wisconsin. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter; fruit very large; color dark red bordering on purple; adhere firmly to the stem; seeds small; has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other.

Conrath. (Black). One of the best mid-season varieties. A strong grower and hardy in wood and bud. It has been widely tested and highly recommended from all sections of the country.

Cumberland. (Black). "The Business Blackcap." It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous; far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar and fully equal to the Gregg. Although extremely large, it is unusually firm and is well adapted for long shipments. It is an unusually strong grower, throwing stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit.

Cuthbert. (Red). A strong grower and very productive; large, bright red, fruit firm, of very fine quality. Season medium to late; a good one for market or home use. It is doing well everywhere.



Herbert Raspberry

Gregg. (Black). Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich, strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

Golden Queen. (Yellow). One of the best yellow varieties grown.

Herbert. (Red). This is known as the "Iron Clad Variety." It is a new red berry which originated in Canada and outclasses all others in hardiness. It has splendid qualities. The fruit is large, bright to deep red. It is a very strong grower and very productive. It will pay enormous profits to the grower. It is one of the best market varieties that can be grown. Highly recommended by the Government Experiment Station at Ottawa, Canada.

Kansas. (Black). Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive, ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of its handsome appearance.

King. (Red). Many of our leading fruit-growers consider this one of the best of the early red raspberries. Berries large and attractive, bright red in color and of good

flavor. Ripens with the earliest and is firm enough to ship well. The canes are healthy and productive. Very hardy.

Loudon. (Red). This variety is a marvel of productiveness and hardy to the tips of its shoots. Its large and beautiful rich dark crimson fruits are of good flavor, ship better and hang longer after ripening than those of any other variety. The best red mid-season berry.

Marlboro. (Red). The largest early red; bright scarlet, sub-acid, pleasant and good; hardy and productive.

Older. (Black). One of the lately introduced varieties which has been receiving considerable attention in the Northwest. Ripens a trifle in advance of Gregg.

Plum Farmer. (Black). One of the newer varieties of black caps. A vigorous grower and hardy. The fruit is large like the Cumberland but in appearance it has a grayish cast like the Gregg. It is earlier than either the Cumberland or Gregg and ripens all of its fruit in a very short time. It has received good recommendations as a commercial berry from all sections of the country.

St. Regis. (Red). This everbearing red raspberry bears the first season. One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. Plants of the St. Regis put out in the fall or early April gave ripe berries on the 20th of June. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy, and the canes continued to

produce ripe fruit without intermission until late October. The berries were large and beautiful and full flavored to the very last. The St. Regis is the only raspberry, as far as known, that is practically sure to produce a crop of fruit the season planted. Awarded the highest certificate of merit by the American Institute of New York.



Eldorado Blackberry

Blackberries

The Blackberry is a native fruit in all the Northern states. The following cultivated varieties are recommended. It is one of the hardiest garden fruits in the catalogue.

Ancient Briton. A reliable market variety of medium size and of best quality. One of the hardiest. Berries large and sweet. Sells well on the market and is a very profitable variety. It is one of the best known and most planted varieties in the North Central states.

Blower. The largest of the blackberry family. Plant is upright and hardy. One of the most productive, a single plant producing over two thousand berries. Jet black. A good shipper. Ripens about July 15 and continues for six weeks.

Eldorado. Of late introduction, being vigorous and hardy in most localities. The

berries are large, coal black, flavor sweet and melting and have no hard core. Very firm and therefore an excellent market variety.

Rathbun. The berries are sweet, very large and luscious, have no core, yet are firm enough to ship and handle well. Forms a compact bush and is very productive where hardy.

Snyder. Medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; extremely hardy, enormously productive. Ripens in good season.

Lucretia Dewberry. A variety of the low bush or running blackberry, ripening before black raspberries are gone. Fruit large, jet black, and very showy, often measuring from 1 to 1½ inches in length. Plant four by six feet, and cut the new canes back, not allowing them to get more than four or five feet long. Very easy to cover on account of its trailing habit.

Juneberry

The Juneberry is a desirable fruit in the Northwest. The well known Dwarf Juneberry found indigenous in the latitude of the Northwest is prized by all who are familiar with it. The flowers of the Juneberry appear about the same time as the apple. Its leaves are large, glossy green and very handsome. It is also valuable for ornamental purposes and is much used by Northern landscape gardeners in groups of shrubbery. The fruit is round, of a beautiful reddish purple which becomes a bluish black when fully ripe. In flavor it is somewhat similar to the Huckleberry; mild, very rich, sub-acid. When thoroughly ripe it is excellent served with cream and sugar. It is also valuable as a canning berry for winter use and makes splendid pies. It is extremely fruitful and regular in bearing. May be depended upon to produce a good crop annually. Perfectly hardy, needs no protection or special treatment.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant will give so much good, healthful food for so little outlay. Set in the fall or spring, with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. Ten to twelve inches by two feet is a good distance to plant. Every fall give the bed a good coat of manure, working it in between the rows in the spring. Liberal applications of salt are also beneficial.

Columbian Mammoth White. A distinct variety of mammoth size, great yield and superior quality. Remarkable for the clearness of its color until several inches above the surface.

Eau Claire County Insane Asylum

S. E. Horel, Supt.

Eau Claire, Wis.

McKay Nursery Co., Pardeeville, Wis.

Dear Sir: I have bought quite a quantity of nursery stock from your Co. in the past three years, and can heartily say that I have found your goods first class in every respect and just as they were represented.

Yours truly,

S. E. Horel.

Palmetto. Is no longer a new variety. Where well grown, with proper mulching, it produces shoots of large size and exceptionally tender. Delicious in quality.

Horse Radish

This popular plant was introduced to this country from Great Britain at an early date and its cultivation forms an important industry in many sections; too well known for further description. We offer strong roots which should be planted in the spring.

Rhubarb

A valuable early spring vegetable, the use of which is universal. The following are the best varieties now in cultivation.

Linnæus. One of the oldest and best known varieties; vigorous and productive.

Sweet Wine. A later improvement on Linnaeus. A strong grower and very tender; of splendid flavor.

Victoria. A prominent English market sort, strong and with extra long stems.



Palmetto Asparagus



Dunlap

Strawberries

The Strawberry is perhaps the most popular small fruit cultivated in the North. As is well known, many of our best varieties of strawberries have imperfect or sterile blossoms. For this reason, when planting such varieties it is necessary to alternate them with stamine or perfect varieties in order that the blossoms may become fertilized. In the following list, the buyer will therefore find such varieties designated as either perfect or imperfect. In our list we have aimed to include those varieties that by actual test have proven the most valuable in average locations.

Aroma. (Perfect). This late variety is very profitable in some sections. The berries are very large and uniform in size and appearance; light red, of medium firmness and good quality. Is a good grower and throws out strong runners.

Bederwood. (Perfect). This is generally considered one of the very best varieties for profitable culture in the West. Is valuable either for home use or market.

Brandywine. (Perfect). A berry that differs from most varieties, in having broad, heart-shaped, bright yellow seeds and a very large calyx. A good plant maker, productive, firm and from medium to late in season.

Clyde. (Perfect). This is proving to be one of the most popular of the lately introduced varieties. It seems to do equally well in all parts of the country and on all soils. In season it is early to medium according to locality. The berry is of splendid quality and one of the very best for home use. Large in size.

Gandy. (Perfect). Generally described as the best long keeping and therefore one of the best shipping strawberries of the list. It is as late as the latest of the well tested sorts. Its season is very late and it is in its prime when most other sorts are gone. Fruit is large, handsome and uniform and makes an excellent showing on the market. On heavy, rich soil the plant is a marvel of vigor and productiveness.

Glen Mary. (Perfect). One of the very largest strawberries grown. Flavor delightful, sweet and rich. Owing to enormous size, they command a high price in nearby markets. It is a splendid strawberry for home growing and when given the proper cultivation it is very productive. Plant makes a fine growth and is very large and heavy. Mid-season.

Haverland. (Imperfect). A cross between Crescent and Sharpless. Originated in 1882 and has therefore been well tested. It is very productive and a good drought resister on account of the vigor of its root system.

The berries are firm, uniform in shape and bright red in color. Flavor excellent. Early to medium. Ripens its fruit evenly and holds size well through the season.

Lovett. (Perfect). Succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties. The fruit is firm, medium to large size, conical and of good color and quality. Season medium. Good fertilizer for Warfield, Crescent, etc.

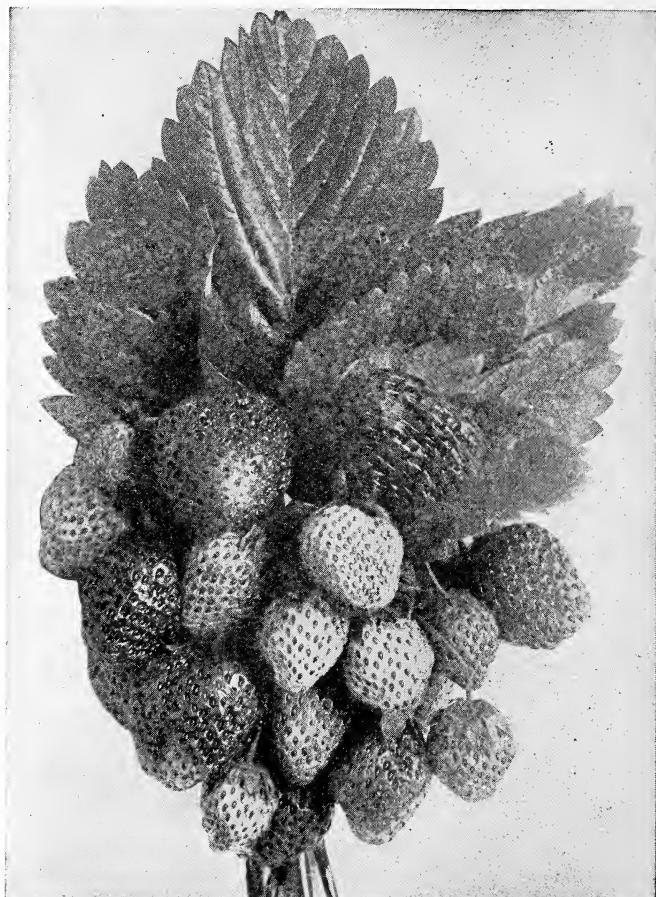
Senator Dunlap. (Perfect). A variety of great merit, and much admired. Fruit of large size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color, firm and excellent in quality; season early and continues in bearing nearly a month. Plant somewhat resembles Warfield.

Splendid. (Perfect). Another large, all-season berry that has been much planted of late years. In growth it is healthy and luxuriant, making good, thick rows and with plenty of foliage. The fruit is large, a handsome deep red and far above the average in both quality and appearance. In general locations it bears throughout the strawberry season.

Stevens Late Champion. (Perfect). This is one of the best and most popular late varieties grown. It makes strong, vigorous plants which produce an abundance of fruit. The plants send out a great many runners that take root quickly and cover the ground if not restrained. The fruit and blossoms are well protected by the abundance of foliage. The fruit is large, long and slightly flattened. The color is a deep red, the flesh being also red.

Warfield. (Imperfect). The Warfield is favorably known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to Hudson's Bay, and combines so many excellent qualities that it will be difficult to enumerate them all. It is a large, beautiful-shaped berry,

with glossy dark red exterior that does not fade or become dull after picking. This characteristic is continued even after it is canned, which is one reason for its great popularity. The flesh is a rich dark red clear to its center; it is very juicy and just tart enough to give it a fine relish.



Everbearing Strawberry

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

What lingering doubts may have been felt as to the practical value of this new race of strawberries are rapidly vanishing in the light of experience. There is now scarcely a discordant note in the general praise of their qualities for the home garden, and the developments of the present season indicate a greater value for the market garden than had before seemed probable. They have been on trial over a wide territory for several years and have been found extremely

CATALOGUE OF HARDY NURSERY STOCK



You can have Berries like these in October.

hardy, foliage perfectly healthy, a good crop producer of excellent quality, fruiting exceptionally early and continuing to fruit until checked by severe frosts. We heartily recommend our patrons to give these varieties a trial, believing that they will prove one of the most interesting and valuable things that we have ever sent out of our nurseries. The blossoms should be picked off from newly set plants until they are well established.

Americus. (Perfect). This is one of the most thrifty growers of any of the fallbearing varieties. It does not seem to be affected by the fall crop of fruit produced, and comes out in the spring looking as fresh and vigorous as a June bearing sort. The fruit is from medium to large in size, conical in shape, rich red in color and of a delicious flavor. Fruit of the Americus is

produced both on the mother plant and the new runner plants.

Progressive. (Perfect). One of Mr. Rockhill's productions. A good plant maker, strong, with healthy foliage. Bears a crop the same season set. Fruit large, sweet and of the choicest flavor. Plant it and you will have strawberries from June until November.

Superb. (Perfect). This is one of Mr. Cooper's introductions, who describes it as follows: "A seedling of Autumn crossed with Cooper. It is a healthy grower and makes runners freely, however the runners are long so that it does not mat too thickly. Fruit large, dark red, glossy, firm, and of extra good quality. Does not fruit much on the new runners." Our experience with Superb confirms all that Mr. Cooper claims of it and we consider it one of the most valuable of the fallbearing varieties.

Your Real Character Is Reflected in the Thoughts of Others

Our Stock Gives Satisfaction in the Celebrated Sturgeon Bay Cherry District.
Bank of Sturgeon Bay.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

McKay Nursery Co.,
Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

I am well pleased with the 1200 fruit trees received from your company during the season of 1913. The stock was first class and practically every tree grew.

Yours truly, Henry Fetzer, Pres.

—
A Prominent Dane County Farmer
Middleton, Wis.

McKay Nursery Co.,
Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find check for \$4.75 for Peony roots. The roots were in fine shape and I've done everything to make them grow.
Martin Goth.

Our Goods Give Satisfaction in Grant County
Muscada, Wis.

McKay Nursery Co., Pardeeville, Wis.
Dear Sirs: Enclosed find money order for five dollars due you for nursery stock. I think it would pay you to send a man out here to canvass this county, because you have better goods than any other company that has ever sold goods here before.

Yours truly, Peter Victoria.

The Hub—Leading Clothiers and Furnishers
Men's and Boys' Shoes
Madison, Wis.

The McKay Nursery Co.,
Pardeeville, Wis.

Gentlemen:

The nursery stock that you have supplied me within the past few years has been very satisfactory, and I take pleasure in recommending your company to my friends whenever I have an opportunity.

Very truly yours,
F. W. Karstens.



Ornamental Department

A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property.

Brief Suggestions to Planters

Each variety is described from the standpoint of its habits. As to height, we have adopted the following broad classification, which will give a fair idea of the comparative size of the different species listed:

Lg. Trees usually attaining a height of fifty feet or more at maturity.

Med. Trees usually less than fifty feet and more than twenty-five feet at maturity.

Sm. Trees commonly less than twenty-five feet at maturity.

What to Plant. In this and similar climates, where great extremes of temperature are experienced, it is necessary to employ only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that our customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have omitted from our catalogue, as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold.

Preparation of the Roots. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top. This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows: Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitae and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning. Pruning has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife should be used to assist nature, and operated with good judgment; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spireas, Lilacs, Althaeas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens. Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

The Common or English name of each variety is placed first in black faced, conspicuous type. The botanical name of the variety follows in parenthesis.

Deciduous Trees

Brief Suggestions for the Selection of Trees for Various Uses

Street or Avenue Trees. American Elm, Sugar, Soft and Norway Maples, White Ash, American Linden or Basswood, Catalpa, Horse Chestnut and Carolina Poplar.

Lawn and Park Trees. White and Cut-Leaf Birch, Schwedler's Purple Maple, Norway Maple, Catalpa, Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab, Double Flowering Thorns, American Elm, Camperdown Elm and Tea's Weeping Mulberry.

Trees That Thrive in Moist Locations. American Elm, American Linden, White Ash, Poplars and Willows.

ASH. (*Fraxinus*)

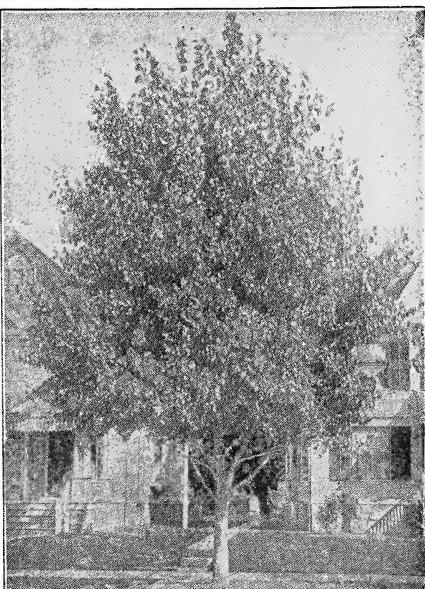
White Ash. (*Americana*). Lg. A well known timber tree. It attains a large size and is of great value for timber. A good street tree in many sections, is a rapid grower. It produces a broad, round head and has a straight clean trunk.

They have a characteristic foliage not found in any other species and a delightful effect is produced wherever used.

BIRCH. (*Betula*)

American White Birch. (*B. populifolia*). Med. A small or medium sized, graceful tree. Thrives well in even poor and dry soils. The bark is a grayish white.

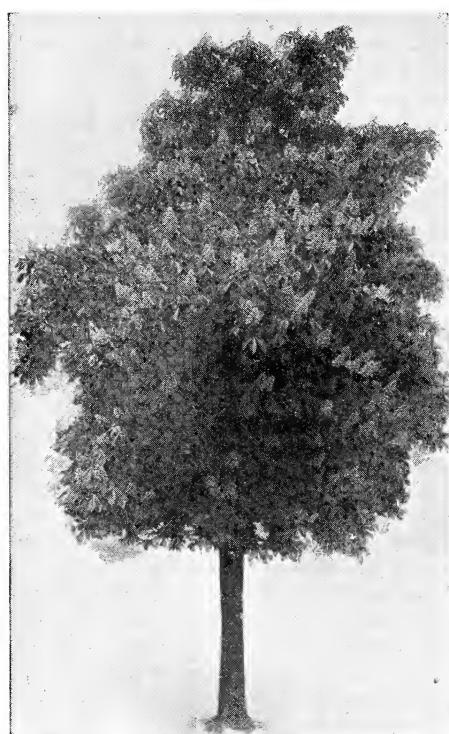
Weeping Cut-Leaf Birch. (*Pendula laciniata*). Med. This magnificent tree is, without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk, somewhat pyramidal in shape, with graceful, drooping branches and white bark on all the old wood.



Carolina Poplar

BUTTERNUT, WALNUT. (*Juglans*)

This species furnishes us two of our grandest, native, ornamental trees. In congenial soils they are very valuable trees for all kinds of lawn, park or street planting.



Horse Chestnut

Butternut, White Walnut. (*Cinerea*). Lg. Very much resembles the Black Walnut. It is a moisture loving tree and succeeds best on low rich soils. A broad, open top tree, with light green, compound foliage and gray bark.

Black Walnut. (*Nigra*). Lg. Like the Butternut, it prefers a damp soil. It, however, is a satisfactory tree on lighter soils though slower in growth. It makes a uniform street tree and is also a very fine shade tree.

CATALPA

Catalpa Speciosa. Western. Med. to Lg. A handsome, large-foliated tree; fine for lawn or landscape planting, and forming a valuable street tree. Its fine racemes of flowers in early summer is a distinguishing feature of it, and its heavy crop of long, pendent "beans" in autumn are unique. Much used of late years for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. The wood, though soft, is very durable.

CRAB FLOWERING. (*Pyrus*)

Bechtel's. (*Angustifolia*). A low, bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of

Flowering Crabs. At a distance, the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young and is very fragrant. Makes one of the handsomest lawn decorations in our list and, planted in front of Evergreens, forms an interesting picture.

Floribunda. A handsome spring-flowering tree or large shrub with a broad head. Foliage is very dark and lustrous. The large, double blossoms are borne in great profusion and are followed by bright red "apples" about the size of a pea on long stems. Fine for the lawn or small garden, giving a finishing touch to any planting.

CHERRY. (*Cerasus*)

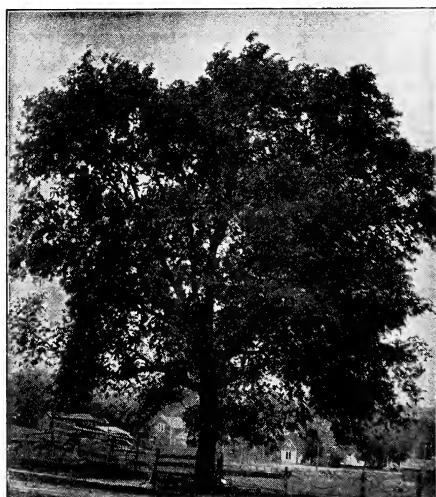
Double Pink Flowering Cherry. (*Avium* var. *rosea plena*). Med. Similar to var. *alba plena*, but with pink flowers.

Double White Flowering Cherry. (*Avium* var. *alba plena*). Med. A very fine, free blooming variety, with double flowers in May. The individual flowers resemble miniature white roses.

Japan Weeping, Rose-flowered. One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored, appearing before the leaves. Undoubtedly one of the finest weeping trees.

ELM. (*Ulmus*)

American White Elm. (*Americana*). Lg. One of the largely used trees for street planting and as a shade tree for lawns and parks. It is the most characteristic tree of



American Elm



American Linden

this region and one of the most beautiful. Its habit is at once majestic and graceful, and the wide spreading tree, borne usually at a considerable height on a straight and shapely trunk, affords ample shade and shelter.

Slippery Elm, Red Elm. (*Fulva*). Lg. This species forms a broad, open, flat top tree with spreading branches.

English Elm. (*Campestris*). Lg. A rapid, erect grower; leaves smaller than the American; branches project at almost right angles from the trunk.

Camperdown Weeping Elm. When grafted they grow from 6 to 8 feet high; forms a large, handsome head; branches often extend horizontally several feet before drooping. A fine variety.

HORSE CHESTNUT. (*Aesculus*)

American Horse Chestnut or Buckeye. (*Glabra*). A handsome, medium sized tree, with spreading branches and peculiar five-

parted foliage. In spring it bears fine, upright clusters of greenish white flowers, which are followed by large, odd, prickly seed-pods inclosing the well known buckeyes.

European Horse Chestnut. (*Hippocastanum*). A tall, massive, stately tree, with an immense, round crown and strong, stiff branches clothed with large, five-parted foliage casting the densest shade of any deciduous tree. In the spring it is one of the most beautiful sights when it displays its innumerable, showy, erect clusters of spotted white flowers.

Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut. (*Rubi-cunda*). 40 to 50 feet. Blooms a little later than the white-flowering. Leaves dark green, very showy when in bloom.

HACKBERRY. (*Celtis*)

American Nettle Tree. (*Occidentalis*). Med. A rare native tree. Leaves like apple, but more pointed and a shiny green.



English Elm



Judicious planting of trees—increased land values

HICKORY. (*Hicoria*)

Shellbark Hickory. (*Ovata*). Lg. The well known nut-bearing Hickory and also a very handsome ornamental tree. It is picturesque in form, with stout branches, forming a rather broad, usually open head.

HONEY LOCUST. (*Gleditschia*)

Honey or Sweet Locust. (*Triacanthos*). Med. A rapid-growing tree; delicate foliage of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns; makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE.

(*Gymnocladus*)

Kentucky Coffee Tree. (*Canadensis*). Med. An irregular growing tree of medium size, rough bark and very small branches. Foliage of bluish green color.

LINDEN, BASSWOOD. (*Tilia*)

American Linden, Basswood. (*Americana*). Lg. A well-known, stately tree with large, heart-shaped leaves of a pleasing green color. A vigorous grower of pyramidal habit when young, but eventually a large, round headed tree. A valuable lawn tree and should be more used for this purpose.

European Linden. (*Platiphyllus*). Broad-Leaved European Linden. Lg. According to the Cyclopedias of American Horticulture, this is the species most commonly known in America under the name of *T. Europea*. It forms a broad topped tree, with large, hand-

some foliage. It flowers early in the season. A desirable tree for either avenue or lawn planting.

MAPLE. (*Acer*)

Box Elder, Ash-Leaved Maple. (*Neogundo*). Med. A rapid growing variety, with handsome light green foliage and spreading head. Very hardy, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

Norway Maple. (*Plantanoides*). Lg. Most popular species of the Maple group, either for the lawn or street planting. It forms a perfect, rounded head, with large deep green foliage, is very hardy, easily transplanted, very compact in form, grows rapidly, and is exceptionally free from injurious insects. In nursery row is inclined to grow a little rough and a little crooked, but straightens into a fine tree when fully grown. A native of Europe.

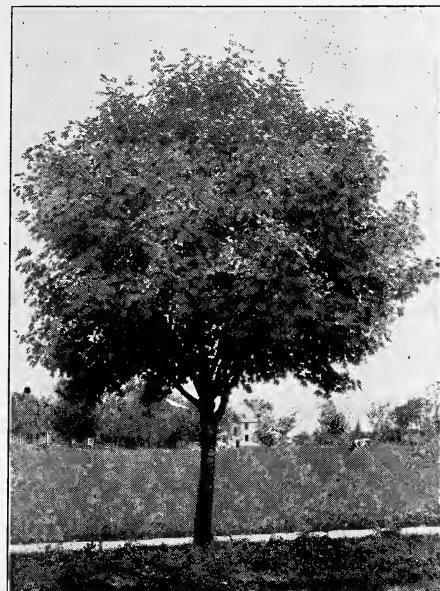
Schwedler's Purple Maple. Med. The young shoots and leaves are of a bright purplish and crimson color. They change to a purplish green in the older leaves. A most desirable ornamental tree for the contrast of its foliage.

Reitenbachii. (Purple-Leaved Maple). The large, glossy foliage of this variety opens green, but gradually changes to rich purple in summer. It is a more erect grower than the others, and a valuable ornamental tree.

Scarlet Maple. (*Rubrum*). Large tree, with spreading branches. The earliest Maple

CATALOGUE OF HARDY NURSERY STOCK

to bloom, the beautiful red flowers appearing in late winter. In the fall, the leaves turn to the most brilliant shades of red and



Norway Maple

scarlet. A handsome lawn tree. Of slower growth than the Silver Maple, but with greater permanent beauty; higher headed than the Norway Maple.

Soft or Silver Maple. (*Saccharinum*). Lg. A well known ornamental tree, with wide spreading, slender branches. Has been much used as a street tree. It is valued for wind breaks on account of its quick, upright growth.

Sugar, Hard or Rock Maple. (*Saccharum*). Lg. A beautiful and always popular tree, growing on a smooth trunk and forming a dense, oval head. The foliage is large and handsome and of a rich pleasing green, turning to beautiful shades of orange yellow and red in the autumn. It makes a splendid and uniform street tree, and is adapted to nearly all kinds of soil.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple. (*Wieri*). Med. This distinct variety is one of the most beautiful of our hardy trees, having cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, the shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-Leaved Birch.

MAIDENHAIR TREE (*Salisburia*)

Maidenhair. (*Salisburia*). A unique Japanese tree, 40 to 60' feet high, of columnar

growth when young, spreading with age into an odd, sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clean cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its handsome appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable tree for single planting on the lawn, and it forms a beautiful avenue tree when planted in rows. Among its many good qualities is its comparative freedom from the ravages of insect enemies. Grows fast.

MOUNTAIN ASH. (*Sorbus*)

European Mountain Ash. (*Aucuparia*). Med. A round headed tree, twenty to forty feet high and occasionally more. It is ornamental all through the season. Its compound, pinnate foliage is soft and handsome in appearance and of a fine shade of green. In May and June the trees are covered with the large flat heads of pure white flowers, four to six inches across. These are followed by clusters of bright orange and red fruits which adorn the tree long after the frost has denuded it.

Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash. Sm. A hybrid variety of very distinct habit. It is a very handsome lawn tree, of dense, pyramidal form. The leaves are different from the other Mountain Ashes.

MULBERRY. (*Morus*)

Russian Mulberry. (*Tartarica*). Sm. As commonly seen it is a low growing, bushy topped tree, with small and much lobed leaves. The foliage is very successfully used as food for silkworms.

Weeping Russian Mulberry. (*Tartarica Pendula*). One of the most graceful of weeping trees. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem. It has beautiful foliage, rather small and handsomely cut.

OAK. (*Quercus*)

Pín Oak. (*Palustris*). Lg. Peculiarly handsome tree when young; used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the fall, finely divided. Drooping branches.

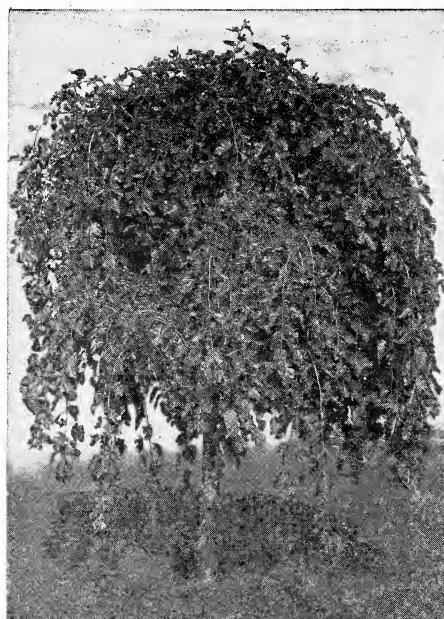
Red Oak. (*Rubra*). Lg. A broad tree, rich foliage which turns to a bronzy red in the fall.

POPLAR. (*Aspen, Populus*)

Carolina Poplar. Lg. A very distinct tree in habit of growth and making a straight, upright, somewhat pyramidal head. It is of extremely rapid growth, straight and regular in habit, which fact makes it particularly desirable as a quick growing street

MCKAY NURSERY COMPANY, PARDEEVILLE, WISCONSIN

tree. The foliage is large, thickly borne, bright and glossy. It grows rapidly and in almost every soil, and yet possesses straightness and durability which most of the Poplars lack.



Weeping Mulberry

Lombardy. (*Fastigiata*). A tall, picturesque, spire-like tree, fine for formal planting, such as along avenue or marking the boundary of grounds.

Silver Leaved Poplar. (*Alba*). A handsome ornamental tree, with beautifully lobed foliage, which is silvery white on its underside. The whitish bark is very effective against a dark background.

Norway Poplar. (Called by some Sudden Saw Log). Very similar to the Carolina Poplar. We consider it a little more stocky grower than the above, and equally as good in every way.

SYCAMORE, PLANE TREE (*Platanus*)

American Sycamore. (*Occidentalis*). Lg.

A large, rapid growing tree, suitable for street planting. Attains a height of 40 to 50 feet.

Oriental Plane Tree. (*Orientalis*). Lg. Attains a height of 40 to 50 feet, and is similar to the above. It is largely planted for its valuable shade qualities.

TREE OF HEAVEN. (*Ailanthus*)

Peculiar tropical-looking tree, with long sprays of odd pinnate foliage, much like Sumac. Fine for street planting, as it endures the city dust and smoke remarkably well. Grows very tall and spreading. Not extremely hardy.

THORN. (*Crataegus*)

The Thorns are among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn.

Double Scarlet. (*Coccinea* fl. pl.). Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double and considered larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

Double White. (*Alba* fl. pl.). Has small double white flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet. (*Paulii*). Flowers larger, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

WILLOW. (*Salix*)

Golden Willow. (*Aurea*). Lg. At the present time one of the most planted of all Willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear, golden yellow bark, which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used. Valuable for hedge and windbreak purposes.

Kilmarnock. (*Caprea pendula*). A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground. It is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or small enclosures. Not extremely hardy.

Laurel-Leaved Willow. (*Pentandra*). Sm. A fine ornamental tree, with large, shiny leaves.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow. (*Babylonica*). Lg. This is a variety of the above which is of particular value in the North, as it is much hardier and seems otherwise better adapted to the extreme conditions of this section. It is of drooping habit though not so pronounced as the Kilmarnock type.



Evergreens

The Evergreens are indispensable in some features of ornamental gardening. They are especially valuable for screens and windbreaks, for a background against which to group trees with beautifully colored leaves or branches, and for winter decoration. In fact in the Northern states the Pines, Spruces and other native Evergreens are so well adapted to the climate and soil, that they are quite as important in all branches of ornamental planting as the deciduous trees and shrubs.

ARBORVITAE (*Thuya*)

Common American Arborvitae, also erroneously called White Cedar. (*Occidentalis*). Med. The best known and most valuable of this genus. In cultivation this species is best known from its widespread use as an ornamental hedge. It is of a bright, healthy green with an abundance of foliage and of natural pyramidal shape adapting it to hedge purposes. As it stands severe pruning, it is easily maintained in a low hedge of almost any desired height or shape. Being one of the few Evergreens that will grow in wet soils, this becomes a valuable species for many conditions of ornamental planting.

Siberian Arborvitae. (*Wareana*). Med. A very desirable type of the Arborvitae. Forms a dense, rather conical body of very symmetrical habit and pretty either in groups or singly. The foliage is stiff and heavy and of a deep rich green color.

Pyramidal Arborvitae. (*Pyramidalis*). Forms a tall, slender column of dark green, 20 to 40 feet high, similar to the Irish Yews. Very desirable for single specimen planting

on the lawn or elsewhere. It keeps its fine color well all season. Very hardy.

Golden Arborvitae. (*Aurea*). Med. A beautiful variety of compact, globular form; color a lively yellowish green; one of the very handsomest.

Globe Arborvitae. (*Globosa*). Sm. Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; color a pretty light green; requires no shearing and always in good form.

FIR. (*Abies*)

Balsam Fir. (*Balsamea*). Lg. The best known species of this class. Being a native of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin proves its vigor in the extreme climate of the North. It forms a slender, spiral and very symmetrical pyramidal tree. One of the most rapid growers in the Conifer group, and in mixed plantings particularly it is very valuable for windbreaks and screens. For lawn planting, either in groups or as a specimen, it lends itself to a variety of uses. The foliage is very dark green with short, soft needles which have a pleasant aromatic fragrance.

HEMLOCK. (*Tsuga Canadensis*)

A handsome, native, somewhat drooping tree of wondrous beauty. It is very open and feathery when allowed its natural growth, but becomes very dense when sheared into shape for hedge purposes. Its dark, pure green color is retained all winter, its grace and vigor to extreme old age. Grows naturally to 60 or 80 feet in height, but can be trimmed to any desired size. It is one of the most popular trees for high hedges or shelter belts.

Scotch Pine. (*Sylvestris*). Med. to Lg. This Pine is one of the most important timber trees of Europe. By many it is considered of equal ornamental merit with the White Pine and Norway Pine and is a very desirable tree for evergreen group. A rather pyramidal tree when young, with broad and round top.

White Pine. (*Strobus*). Lg. Our native Northern White Pine is famous as a stately and beautiful tree under a wide variety of conditions. It is tall and straight with slender, glaucous foliage, somewhat tufted at ends of the branches.



Koster's Blue Spruce

PINE. (*Pinus*)

Austrian Pine or Black Pine. (*Laricio* var. *Austriaca*). Lg. A European Pine of much ornamental merit. It makes a tall, handsome tree with broad, oval head. One of the most important Conifers for specimens or mass planting, and exceptionally good for windy exposures.

Mugho Pine. (*Mughus*). Sm. A low spreading Pine and very useful in lawn planting. In foliage it is a true Pine with stout, bright green needles of medium length. Valuable for planting on rocky ground and hillsides.

SPRUCE. (*Picea*)

Colorado Blue Spruce. Med. to Lg. This noble species from the Rocky Mountains is without doubt the most striking and ornamental of the Spruces, if not of all Conifers. A dense growing, symmetrically pyramidal tree with stiff, pointed foliage, the needles being very thickly borne on the stem.

Koster's Blue. (*Pungens Kosteriana*). The very best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. Our stock of this beautiful and popular evergreen has been grown with great care from stock which we know is the genuine Koster's and can guarantee its true blue color and character. In height it is the same as the Colorado Blue.

Norway Spruce. (*Excelsa*). Lg. This is the most popular of the foreign Spruces and has been extensively planted, especially in the Northern states. It is of rapid growth, and is a handsome tree with graceful habit and dark green foliage.

White Spruce. (*Alba*). Lg. A well known native tree and one of the most magnificent ornamental evergreens for all purposes. It forms a loosely, symmetrical tree with rather pendant branches toward the base. As a specimen tree on good soil, it is a shapely feature for any planting.

RED CEDAR. (*Juniperus*)

Red Cedar. (*Virginiana*). Lg. Probably the best known species of this whole family. The Red Cedar is indigenous throughout Wisconsin and the entire Northwest. It does well in dry and exposed locations, and is admirably adapted to windbreak planting, being especially valuable in mixed plantings. It is of conical form and quite regular, densely branched, the foliage being thick and of a rich deep green.

Savin Juniper. (*Sabina*). Sm. Of dwarf, spreading growth. Hardy and thrives well on poor soil; a favorite for rockwork.



Barberry Thunbergii

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

The permanent value and beauty of Deciduous Shrubs was never better understood and appreciated than at the present time. The charm and grace they lend to the home grounds is invaluable, and, if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early in April, when the Forsythia displays its brilliant golden flowers to welcome the returning birds, to the days when the frost again nips the flowers of the very latest to bloom. In our descriptions we endeavor to indicate the height of the bush at maturity, the time of its blooming, in this latitude, and the color of its flowers.

ALMOND. (*Amygdalus*)

Double Red-Flowered. 3 to 4 ft. A beautiful small shrub, bearing an abundance of small double rose-like flowers in May, closely set upon twigs before the leaves appear.

Double White-Flowered. 3 to 4 ft. Produces beautiful double white flowers in May.

AMELANCHIER. (*Juneberry*)

Dwarf Juneberry. 4 to 5 ft. It bears white flowers late in April, which completely covers the shrub before the foliage or flowers of the neighboring trees have commenced their growth.

BERBERIS. (*Barberry*)

Common Barberry. (*Vulgaris*). 5 to 6 ft. An upright grower with thorny branches and pretty, light green foliage. The yellow flowers of early summer are followed by dark red berries.

Thunbergi Barberry. (*Japanese*). 2 to 3 ft. Of low, spreading growth, forming a dense bush. The twiggy branches are cov-

ered with small flowers succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. The foliage takes a splendid autumn coloring of gold and scarlet.

Purple Barberry. (*Purpurea*). Similar to *vulgaris* in habit, but the foliage is a deep ripe purple.

CALYCANTHUS. (*Sweet-scented Shrub*)

The Calycanthus is one of the most desirable shrubs. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterward. A native species, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with double purple, very fragrant flowers.

CYDONIA. (*Pyrus Japonica*). *Quince*

As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted.

Japan Quince. 5 to 8 ft. Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs in the catalogue.



Deutzia

CORNUS. (Dogwood)

Red Ozier Dogwood. (*Stolonifera*). 6 to 8 ft. This is a well known native of our Northern forests. The bark is a dark, rich red and contrasts beautifully with the darker tone of other trees and shrubs. Flowers in dense cymes followed by white berries.

Siberian Dogwood. (*Alba*). 5 to 6 ft. A strong grower with erect and stout, bright red branches. Useful for shrubbery and for winter effects.

CLETHRÆ.

White Alder or Sweet Pepper Bush. (*C. ainifolia*). 4 to 5 ft. July and August. A dense growing shrub with dark green, dentate foliage and showy, upright spikes of creamy white, very fragrant flowers. A choice plant for borders and groups. Very desirable on account of its late blooming season.

DEUTZIA

Pride of Rochester. (*Crenata*). 4 to 6 ft. A distinct variety with double white flowers tinged with pink.

Lemoinei. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large, snow-white flowers, quite distinct from all other Deutzias, and one of the best varieties.

ELEAGNUS. (Oleaster)

Russian Olive. (*Angustifolia*). A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree, 12 to 15 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like, and a rich, silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June.

EUONYMUS. (Burning Bush)

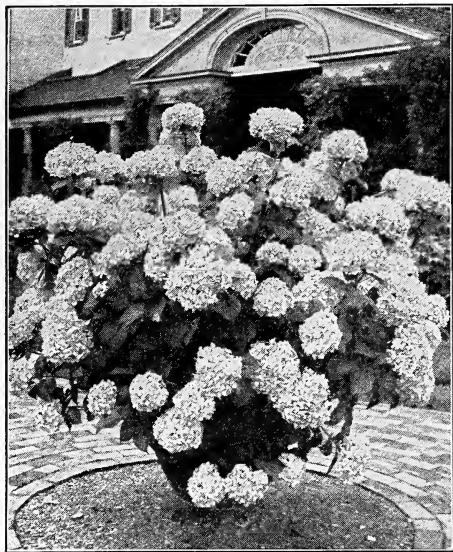
Burning Bush, Waahoo. (*Atropurpureus*). 8 to 10 ft. This is a native species and for general uses considered the best variety in this family.

FORSYTHIA. (Golden Bell)

The Forsythias are among the very earliest shrubs to bloom, and before the snow is completely gone they give signs of awakening life. They are strong, vigorous shrubs with many branches, which become clothed with beautiful, bright golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear.



Common Snowball



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Fortune's. (*Forsythia Fortunei*). A handsome form, with slightly drooping branches. Flowers golden yellow, often with twisted petals. A grand shrub, often 5 to 7 feet tall.

Dark Green. (*Viridissima*). Deeper yellow flowers than the other form; grows 5 to 7 feet high and needs protection in the North. A handsome shrub, but perhaps not quite so hardy as the others.

Suspensa. Long, slender, curving branches. May well be called Weeping Forsythia.

HIBISCUS. (Althea or Rose of Sharon)

Althea. One of the best known shrubs, with handsome plain and variegated foliage and bearing large single or double flowers in August and September when the shrubbery border is apt to be bare of other flowers. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. We can supply it in White, Pink or Red. Not very hardy in Wisconsin.

HYDRANGEA

Beautiful free flowering shrubs, bearing immense panicles or trusses of flowers. Are hardy and require no protection.

Bush Hydrangea. (*Paniculata Grandiflora*). 5 to 6 ft. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are

much finer when the plant is treated this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

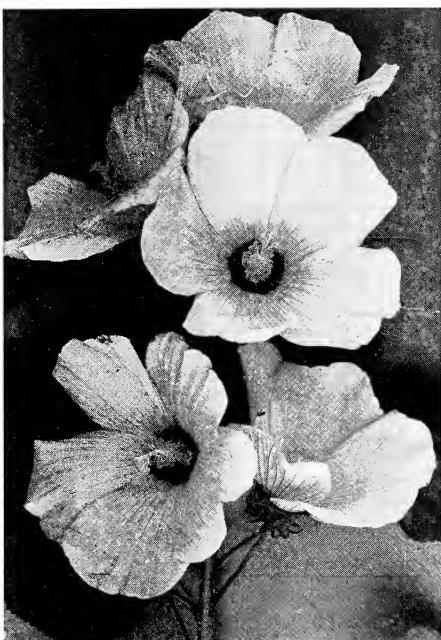
Arborescens. (Hills of Snow). 4 to 6 ft. This hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow white color, and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable. Perfectly hardy, standing 20 degrees below zero.

Tree Hydrangea. (*Paniculata Grandiflora*). 6 to 8 ft. In tree form. Beautiful as a shrub, they are grandly beautiful as a tree, growing in loveliness as they acquire age and size.

LIGUSTRUM. (Privet)

The Privets are best known for their use as hedge plants, but if allowed to grow to full height, they bear beautiful clusters of white flowers very much like a small lilac in character. All the varieties stand pruning to any extent and can be cut into any desired shape or form. In severe winters the tops kill back in this latitude, but soon recover.

Ibota. Arching habit, narrow leaves and fragrant flower-clusters. This is believed to be one of the most hardy varieties.



Hibiscus

Amoor. (North). A fine shrub of upright growth. Its pure white flowers appear in June and are followed by bluish black seeds.

Regelianum. This is our favorite. The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches, are distinctly beautiful. The plant is dense and compact, growing to 6 or 8 feet. Blooms in June and July, and has berries like preceding.

LONICERA. (Bush Honeysuckle)

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. Valuable for their handsome flowers and showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of Climbing Shrubs.

Bella albida. 4 to 6 ft. One of the finest of the Bush Honeysuckles, being a very profuse bloomer, and the bush later completely covered with bright red berries.

Morrowi. 4 to 6 ft. A bush of spreading habit. The yellowish white flowers are followed by red fruit, which remains on the plant a long time and is very ornamental.

Red Tartarian. 8 to 12 ft. A well known old-fashioned sort which blooms in May. It has slender and upright branches, with small bright pink flowers followed by red or orange yellow berries.

White Tartarian. 8 to 12 ft. Same as the Red Tartarian, except in its beautiful white flowers, for reason of which it is fine for planting with other varieties for contrast.

LILACS

No other shrub as a class is perhaps so well known. A careful selection will offer a greatly extended season of blooming.

Common Purple Lilac. (*Vulgaris*). 8 to 10 ft. This is the oldest and best known type of the Lilac. From it have sprung most of the hybrids and seedling varieties which have made the Lilacs as a class, one of our most popular modern shrubs.

Common White Lilac. (*Alba*). The well known white flowering form of the above.

Persian Lilac. (*Persica*). 5 to 6 ft. May and June. A distinct species of rather smaller growth than *vulgaris*. The branches are slender and straight with smaller and narrower leaves. The bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles. A very graceful form.

White Persian Lilac. 5 ft. Similar to above, only flowers are white.

Rothomagensis. (Rouen Lilac). 5 ft. A variety similar in habit and growth to the *Persica* with reddish purple flowers.

Choice named varieties which grow 4 to 8 feet in height:

Charles X. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth, with large, shining leaves and rather loose tufts of reddish purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Josikaea. (Hungarian Lilac). Late in May. A distinct type, with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

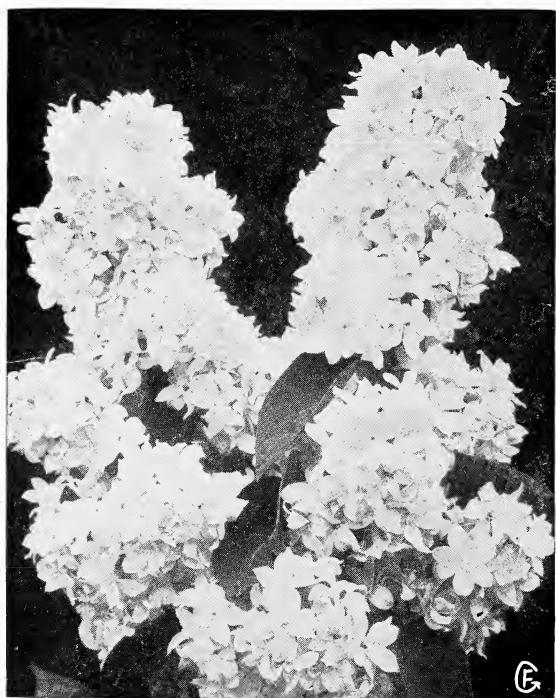
Lemoinei. A choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single; dark purplish blue.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. A very desirable variety, with milk-white, double flowers; panicle of medium size; very compact; fine for cut flowers.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white.

President Grevy. Large, beautiful blue flower panicles. Individual flowers very double and large. One of the best.



Mad. Abel Chatenay Lilac

PHILADELPHUS. (Syringa)

Also known as Mock Orange. Are mostly large shrubs, growing from 6 to 10 feet high. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion. They merit a place in every collection of shrubbery.

Syringa Coronarius. (Sweet Syringa). 8 to 12 ft. June. The old and well known Mock Orange. A graceful, upright bush with long branches covered with dark green foliage. In June completely covered with showy pure white flowers of a most delightful fragrance. Probably the most fragrant of the class.

Syringa aureus. (Golden Syringa). 3 to 5 ft. A compact shrub with bright yellow foliage which retains its color well throughout the season. Very effective in grouping as a contrast to the darker foliage of others.

Syringa grandiflora. (Large - Flowered Syringa). 8 to 12 ft. June. Very showy, large flowers, usually borne in threes. Scentless. It is of rapid growth with reddish bark. Branches somewhat straggling.

PRUNUS. (Flowering Plum)

Purple-Leaved Plum. (Pissardi). 8 to 10 ft. A small tree or shrub. The foliage and young shoots are of a rich reddish purple, which they retain throughout the season. Not perfectly hardy in this latitude.

Double-Flowering Plum (Triloba). 5 to 8 ft. A large shrub or small tree; the branches are covered early in the season, before leaves appear, with small, double, pink flowers. Very desirable.

RHAMNUS. (Buckthorn)

Common Buckthorn. (Catharticus). 4 to 6 ft. June-July. One of the best plants for ornamental hedges. The ovate, dark green leaves are attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. Branches are thorny. The black fruits are about the size of a pea. It stands shearing well and is easily trimmed to any desired height and form.

RHODOTYPUS. (White Kerria)

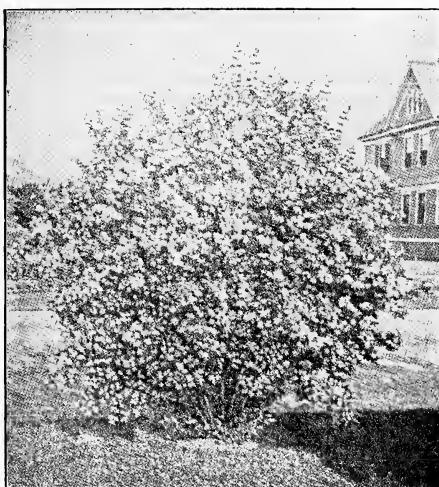
White Kerria. 3 to 6 ft. Bears an abundance of white flowers in May; foliage attractive; bush slender grower; hardy.

RIBES. (Flowering Currant)

Alpinum. (European Mountain Currant). 3 ft. Of dwarf, compact habit, growing very symmetrical, with fragrant yellow flowers during May.

Aureum. (Yellow-Flowered Currant). A very showy, yellow-flowering shrub, which blooms in great profusion soon after the Forsythias. The flowers are followed by black fruit. The plant attains a height of

5 to 8 feet. This Currant is widely planted, both because of the beauty of its flowers and the attractiveness of its foliage, which assumes striking colors in early autumn. Very hardy and ornamental.



Syringa Grandiflora

RHUS. (Sumac)

Smooth Sumac. (Glabra). 8 ft. Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Cut-Leaf Sumac. (Laciniata). 6 to 8 ft. An ornamental variety similar to glabra, but has its leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance.

Staghorn Sumac. (Typhina). 8 to 12 ft. A dense, velvety, hairy species. In fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.

SAMBUCUS. (Elder)

Common Elder. (Canadensis). 8 to 12 ft. A large spreading bush with handsome foliage. The white flowers in June and July are borne in flat cymes. They are followed by black fruits in August and September.

Cut-Leaved Elder. (Laciniata). 5 to 9 ft. A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves. Of drooping habit and one of the handsomest shrubs in cultivation.

Golden Elder. (Aurea). Bright golden yellow leaves, the color being distinct and permanent all summer. Of vigorous, spreading habit. One of the best golden foliaged shrubs.

Red Berried Elder. (Racemosa). 8 to 10 ft. Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries.



Spirea Van Houttei

SPIREA. (Meadow Sweet)

The Spireas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

Arguta. 3 ft. May. Japan. Of light open habit, with small deep green foliage. When in bloom, each branch is completely covered with a wealth of minute, pure white flowers.

Billardii. (Billard's Spirea). 4 ft. July-August. A strong grower with dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Also blooms occasionally during the fall.

Anthony Waterer. (Bumalda). This variety has largely superseded its parent. It produces flowers of a bright crimson and blooms so freely that it may be kept in flower throughout the summer till late fall by trimming out dead bloom.

Callosa alba. (Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea). 2 ft. Blooms all summer. A pure white form.

Douglasii. 3 ft. August. This variety bears immense terminal spikes of deep rose colored flowers. One of the best.

Opulifolia var. aurea. (Golden Spirea or Golden-Leaved Nine Bark). 5 to 8 ft. Foliage is of a bright golden color and finely shaded. This is one of the finest golden-

leaved shrubs and a very desirable variety for the contrast it offers.

Prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath). 5 to 6 ft. May. Beautiful double pure white flowers which are borne along the entire length of the twigs. The branches are upright and the dark green shining foliage colors up well in the fall. One of the showiest of the Spireas.

Reevesii. (Lance-Leaved Spirea). 4 ft. June. A charming shrub with narrow pointed leaves and large round clusters of pure white flowers. The bloom covers the whole plant; very effective.

Salicifolia. (Willow Leaved Spirea). 4 ft. July-August. Long, narrow willow-like leaves. Flowers rose colored. A distinct and very desirable variety.

Thunbergii. (Thunberg's Spirea). 3 to 4 ft. May. One of the finest spring blooming small shrubs. The flowers are pure white and are borne along the entire length of the branches, bending them down in graceful curves. Foliage narrow and willow-like and turns to pleasing shades of orange scarlet in autumn.

Van Houttei. (Van Houtte's Spirea). 4 to 5 ft. June. Perhaps the most popular of all the Spireas and has been the most planted. It is of upright pendulous growth with a foliage of rich green which assumes pleasing autumnal colors.

SYMPHORICARPUS. (Snowberry)

Snowberry. (*Racemosus*). 3 to 4 ft. Inconspicuous rose colored flowers in June and July; followed by large, clustered, milk white fruits which remain far into the winter.

Indian Currant. (*Vulgaris*). 3 to 4 ft. Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the weighted-down stems.

TAMARIX

Africana. 6 ft. May-June. A strong growing shrub with brown bark and slender branches. The bright pink flowers are borne in slender racemes on last year's branches.

VIBURNUM. (Snowball)

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from 5 to 10 feet high, bloom lavishly in spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in fall.

High - Bush Cranberry. (*Opulus*). The well known variety in old gardens. Grows 8 to 10 feet high, bearing its balls of flowers in great profusion in May, followed by scarlet fruits.

Common Snowball. (*Sterilis*). 4 to 5 ft. A grand hardy shrub. The flowers appear in numerous compact balls in spring. Well known and justly popular.

Japan Snowball. (*Plicatum*). 3 to 4 ft. A handsome shrub with branches at right angles to the stem, and beautifully creased foliage. Its white flowers are borne the entire length of the branches, creating a most ornamental effect. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms later than the former.

Lantana. (*Wayfaring Tree*). 5 to 6 ft. A tall shrub with white flowers in large clusters in May, succeeded by bright red berries changing to black later.

Dentatum. 6 ft. A bushy, upright-growing shrub, of large size, growing to perfection in all sections of the North. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The creamy white, handsome flowers, borne in late spring in large, flat clusters are followed by blue-black berries, which cling to the branches well into cold weather and are extremely decorative.

WEIGELA. (*Diervillia*)

Candida. 6 ft. This is the very best of all the white flowering Weigelas. A strong, upright grower; flowers pure white



Weigela Rosea

and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

Eva Rathke. 5 to 6 ft. A charming new Weigela, flower brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade, producing two and sometimes three crops of blossoms in a season.

Rosea. (Rose Colored). 5 ft. A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing in May a profusion of rose colored flowers. Introduced from China, and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have.

Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS. (Ivy)

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy. (*Quinquefolia*). A perfectly hardy, rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves which change to bright scarlet or crimson in autumn.

Engelmanni Ivy. Shorter jointed and having finer foliage than *Quinquefolia*. Clings to brick or stone. A good grower and hardy. The best for the North and Northwest.

Boston or Japan Ivy. (*Veitchii*). From Japan. It is a splendid plant for covering any object, as it clings perfectly to the



Clematis, Paniculata

smoothest surfaces. The foliage is a bright glossy green, changing to bright tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Kills back some in a cold, dry climate.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Dutchman's Pipe. (*Siphonanthus*). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers; a splendid variety for archways or verandas.

CLEMATIS

This family of plants is noted for its rapid, slender growth, delicate foliage and profusion of bloom through the summer. They do best in rich soil, and where they can have plenty of sun. We give a few of the best only. Give winter protection in this section.

Henryi. A robust plant and free bloomer. Flowers creamy white. A hybrid of *C. lanuginosa*, and *C. floridana*, but most resembling the former.

Jackmanii. Flowers are large, intense violet purple. Remarkable for its velvety richness. It is a free grower and an abundant bloomer. The sepals have a ribbed bar down the center; broad central tuft of pale green stamens.

Madame Edward Andre. Flowers a beautiful, bright, velvety red.

Paniculata. One of the most desirable and beautiful hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage; particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, etc.; flowers are medium size, star shaped.

CELASTRUS. (Bittersweet)

Bittersweet. (*Scandens*). A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange capsule fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.

CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera*)

Hall's Japan. (*Japanica*). An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to October. Best blooming of all.

Monthly Fragrant. (*Belgica*). Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet scented; blooms through the summer.

Scarlet Trumpet. (*Sempervirens*). Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped; flowers all summer; a native climber and appropriate for trellises and rockwork. One of the handsomest.

LYCIUM. (Matrimony Vine)

Matrimony Vine. A vigorous climbing vine, with small star shaped purple flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries, which remain on the vine all winter. It is hardy and will thrive almost anywhere.

TECOMA. (Trumpet Flower)

Trumpet Creeper. (*Radicans*). A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple Wistaria. (*Sinensis*). One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains immense size; has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June; also blooms late in autumn.

Chinese White Wistaria. (*Alba*). Flowers are pure white and is regarded as one of the best varieties.



Crimson Rambler

Roses

Our Roses are strong dormant plants grown out doors, well rooted and in every way first-class. They have in some cases already bloomed before being sent out and we believe will give satisfaction and permanent success.

They thrive best in a good, well-drained clay soil where they can have plenty of sunlight. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure, and in spring severely prune all varieties except climbers and Persian Yellow. Cover in fall with some coarse dry materials.

Insects—Guaranteed Remedies

Roses which are strong and vigorous are not likely to be attacked by insects, or, if attacked, are not easily injured. It is highly important, therefore, to keep your plants healthy and in good growing condition by liberal manuring and thorough cultivation. When insects appear, apply the proper remedies promptly and vigorously, and in bad attacks stir the ground deeply with the hoe and rake every day. A little perseverance to resist the present attack is all that is needed; next year you may not be troubled with insects at all. We find that a strong stream of water from a hose applied once a day, either morning or night, will keep our roses free from insects. Where this is impossible, we would suggest the following remedies:

Boil for ten minutes four ounces of quassia chips in a gallon of soft water. Strain off the chips and add four ounces of whale-oil soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools. Stir well before using. Apply with a clean painter's brush of moderate or small size, brushing every leaf and shoot that is infested. After fifteen or twenty minutes the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. For mildew, sprinkle lightly with flour of sulphur.

Rose Caterpillar appears in May, or about the time the leaves have pushed forth. It can be readily detected, as it glues a leaf or two together to form its shelter. The bushes should be gone over and the glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb. This is the only effective remedy.

Saw Fly, larva and other insects later than the caterpillar, may be prevented by an occasional syringing, vigorously applied. When they have appeared a sprinkling of powd-

ered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy and disperse them. The plants should be well moistened before applying the hellebore, so that it will remain.

The Red Spider seldom attacks plants in the open air, but confines itself to plants under glass. It may be kept off by daily syringing the plants with water. When plants are once infested with this insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone destroy it. This causes the foliage to drop off, but it is the best remedy.

Mildew is best cured by sulphur and soot. One of these should be applied the moment the disease appears. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

The Rose Bug and other kindred pests are most effectually vanquished by a kerosene emulsion, made as follows: Dissolve one-quarter pound hard soap in two quarts of boiling water, then add one pint of kerosene oil, and stir violently for from three to five minutes, until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed; then dilute to twice its bulk with water, and apply with a spraying syringe, or sprinkle it on the plants with a small whisk broom, and repeat as often as necessary.

Hybrid Perpetuals

American Beauty. An everblooming hybrid perpetual. Deep, rich rose flowers, very large, of beautiful form, and very double. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask.



F.G.C.

Frau Karl Druschki

Anna de Diesbach. Very large and fragrant flowers of a rich carmine color. A notable hardy and superior garden rose.

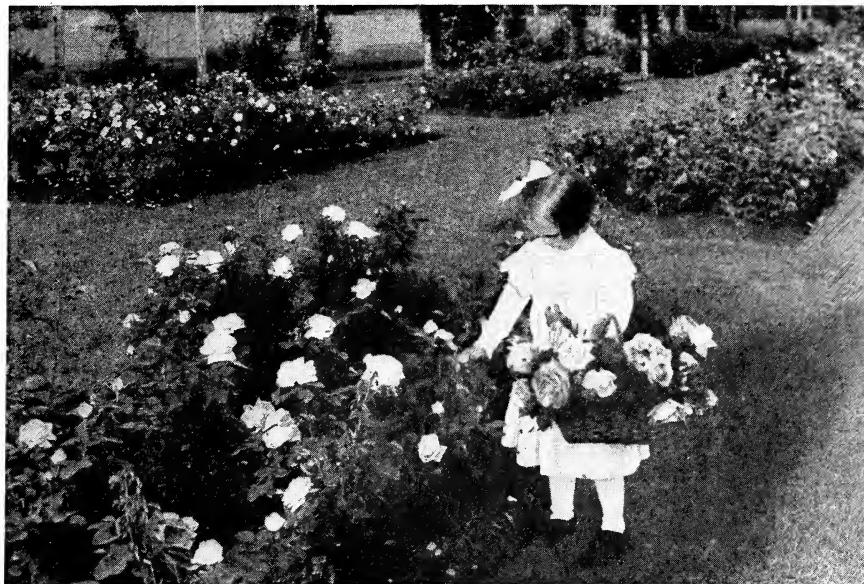
Alfred Colomb. Dark red. Flowers large, of fine, globular form; a brilliant carmine-crimson. Raised from Jacqueminot. Extremely fragrant flowers, and in every way a superb rose. Fine for general cultivation.

Clio. A rose of perfect form and finish, with broad, thick petals, high, full center, beautiful from pointed bud to fully opened flower. The color is a delicate satiny blush with slightly deeper center. The plant is strong and blooms freely, displaying its great flowers boldly on good stems against large, rich leaves.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich dark crimson, shading to maroon; large, full; fragrant; a good grower; one of the best dark roses.

Fisher Holmes. Shaded crimson scarlet.

Frau Karl Druschki. A pure paper-white, free flowering, large sized Hybrid Perpetual. The bloom is perfect in form and flowers measure four to five inches across, very double and fragrant; large thick petals, very durable and handsome.



General Jacqueminot. Very fragrant; not very full, but large and effective. One of our best garden roses.

General Washington. Deep crimson; very large and double; open flat.

John Hopper. Flowers brilliant rose, large, very regular and full; very sweet.

Gruss an Teplitz. Double red. Very free bloomer. Bears more red roses than any other variety known.

La France. Delicate, silvery pink; large and very double; very fragrant and a constant bloomer. Semi-hardy.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry-red; of good size; very fragrant and perfectly double. Plant is a vigorous grower and continues long in bloom. One of the very best.

Mrs. John Laing. Pink, large, fine form, strong stems, fragrant. Profuse bloomer.

Magna Charta. A bright clear pink; very sweet; large, fine form; very double; free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. A very free grower, foliage large and dark. Flower white, with pale flesh center; petals are thick and bell-shaped, quite fragrant; a fine sort.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full.

Paul Neyron. The largest variety in cultivation. Deep rose color, very full and

double, finely scented, good foliage and free bloomer.

Soleil d'Or. (New). This new yellow rose comes very highly recommended. The flower is full, large, globular-shaped, yellow shaded with red. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers brilliant cherry-red, large and full, with exceedingly large, shell-shaped petals. A continuous bloomer.



General Jacqueminot



Dorothy Perkins

Climbing Roses

These, for their hardness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white, very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Blue Rambler. (*Veilchenblau*). (*Violet Blue*). A seedling of the Crimson Rambler.

The blossoms are semi-double, of medium size, massed in large numbers. The color on first unfolding is a reddish, purplish pink, turning to amethyst and finally steel blue. Plant is vigorous and hardy.

Climbing American Beauty. Color rosy crimson, similar to its pollen parent; flower about four inches in diameter, finely formed on long stems. Blooms very freely in May and June, and occasionally during the summer. The plant is a strong grower, making shoots ten to twelve feet in a season. Foliage deep glossy green; does not mildew; is not subject to black spots, and remains on until frost.

Crimson Rambler. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a very vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to fifteen feet in a season.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the grandest roses yet produced; the beautiful, double, shell pink flowers come in clusters in great profusion, making a wonderful display; foliage finer, smoother and darker than Crimson Rambler.

Flower of Fairfield. (Everblooming Crimson Rambler). A sport or offspring of the popular Crimson Rambler. It surpasses any other rose for brilliancy of display. Blooming in the early spring, it continues until well along in the autumn, bearing large, brilliant crimson clusters of flowers with the greatest freedom. It has the additional advantage of blooming profusely on the young wood in one-year-old plants.

Prairie Queen. Rosy red, flowers large and compact. Very popular.

Seven Sisters. Crimson, changing all shades to white.

White Dorothy Perkins. Of the same habit of growth as the Dorothy Perkins. Where a White Rambler is wanted, we recommend this variety.

Yellow Rambler. (*Aglai*). The color is a decided yellow; the flowers are very sweet scented; habit of growth is very vigorous, well-established plants often making shoots from eight to ten feet in height in a single season.

Tausendschön. Introduced from Germany very recently, it has become very popular. It has the same vigorous habit of growth as the Ramblers, attaining ten feet a season. Almost devoid of thorns. The flowers are

of a soft pink when first opening, changing to a carmine-rose on the reverse as they fully expand.

Wichuriana, or Memorial Rose (Japanese Trailing Rose). A distinct and valuable variety from Japan; it is a low-trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch, after the June roses are past. Pure white.

Miscellaneous Roses

Baby Rambler, Pink. (Anny Muller). Large clusters of brilliant rose colored flowers in great profusion. A splendid bedding variety. Blooms all season until buds are killed by severe frost.

Baby Rambler, Red. (Madame Norbert Levavasseur). A dwarf form of the widely known and popular climbing rose, Crimson Rambler, being hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering. The flowers are large, well formed, of a crimson red color, and borne in clusters. For growing in pots in the house, or as a bedding variety, it will be found invaluable.

Harrison's Yellow. Perfectly hardy; semi-double; blooms early.



Moss Rose

Persian Yellow. Flowers double and full; deep golden color; blooms freely in June. Finest hardy yellow rose grown.

Moss Roses

The Moss Roses are favorites with every one, on account of the beautiful buds, which for bouquets and cut flowers, are invaluable.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large, full and of perfect form; the buds and flowers produced in clusters and freely furnished with a deep green moss. A valuable variety.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower. Flowers very large, appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Princess Adélaïde. A vigorous grower, pale rose and of medium size and good form.



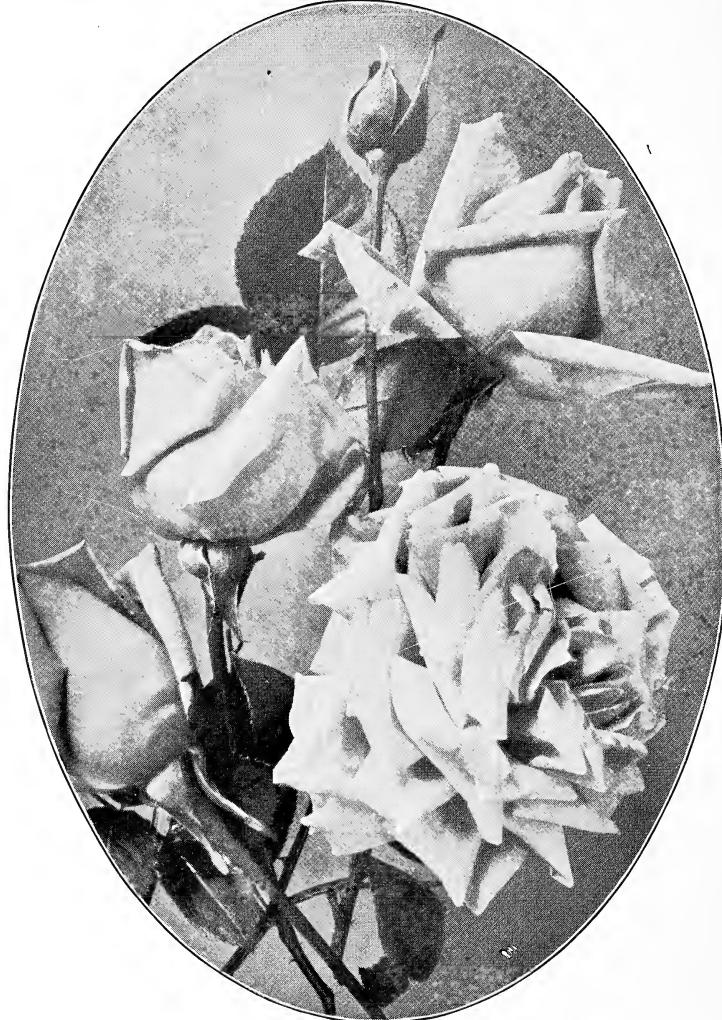
Baby Rambler

Rosa Rugosa

This class of roses originated in Japan. They are very hardy, vigorous growers and not troubled with insects. They have thick, leathery, glossy green foliage, and the flowers are followed by bright scarlet seed pods, making them attractive in fall. They are equally desirable as single specimens or hedge plants.

Alba. Single white flowers.

Rubra. Single red flowers.



Nova Zembla

Hybrid Rosa Rugosa

This valuable class of roses is the result of crossing the Hardy Rosa Rugosa and our common garden roses. This cross has given us varieties that will stand our winter without protection, and give an abundance of bloom during the summer. Most of these also retain the beautiful, dark green Rugosa foliage. We cannot urge too strongly the planting of these roses.

Blanch de Coubert. Very large, pure white, semi-double and borne in clusters, very fragrant. The bush is a strong, sturdy

grower, has the Rugosa foliage, and produces an abundance of bloom.

Conrad F. Meyer. Color silvery rose, fragrant, large, very double, and blooms all summer. The foliage does not show so much of the Rugosa type as *Blanch de Coubert*. Has stood on our grounds without winter protection, and came through in perfect condition. We consider it the best of its color.

Hansa. Deep violet-red, double. Buds are borne in clusters and nearly all open at once. Has the true Rugosa foliage, and is one of the most valuable roses we have. It is absolutely hardy.

CATALOGUE OF HARDY NURSERY STOCK

New Century. A grand rose that is entirely hardy, bearing beautiful silvery-pink flowers in clusters. This rose is in bloom all the time. Extra fine.

Nova Zembla. A sport from Conrad F. Meyer, inheriting all the good qualities of its parent with the added merit that the flowers are pure white, full and sweet-scented; very fine. A rose that will be widely planted.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best pure white Rugosa Rose. Strong and vigorous; grows four feet high. Flowers perfectly double, pure snow white. Fragrant, borne on long stems continuously throughout the season. Absolutely hardy everywhere. Splendid for hedging, cemetery and park work.

Prairie or Bush Roses

These are used more and more each year in landscape work for grouping amidst other shrubs. They are mostly single-flowered, are very hardy and need no protection.

Blanda. Pink Meadow Rose. A thornless variety with bright rose colored flowers. Single.

Carolina. Marsh Rose. A tall-growing wild rose with single pink flowers, followed by showy red fruit. Prefers moist situations.

Lucida. Pink Newfoundland Rose. Single pink flowers; does well in any soil; good for winter effects.

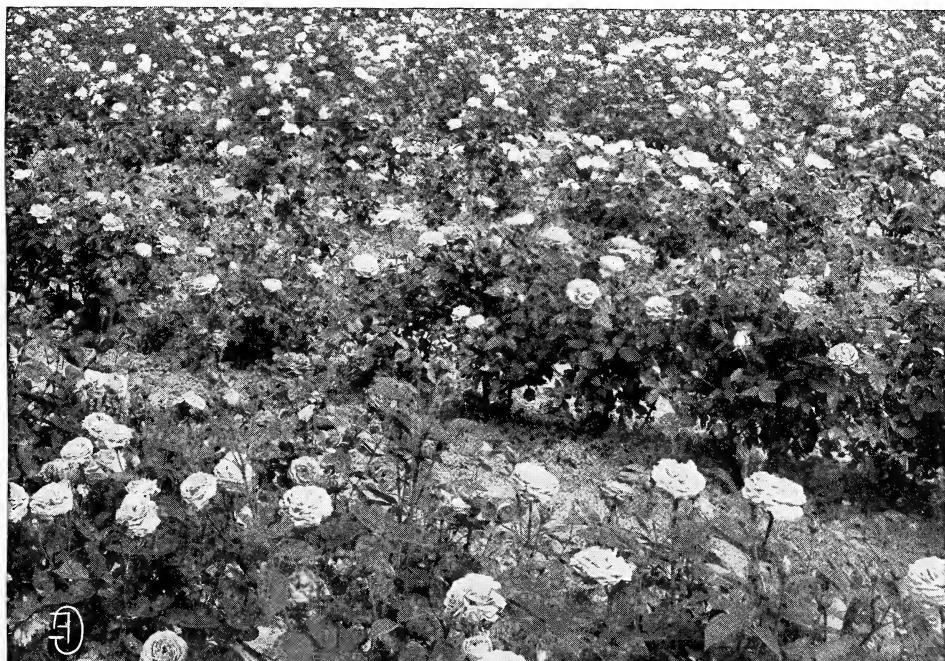
Rubiginosa. Sweetbrier. Most valued on account of its deliciously scented foliage. Flowers are single; pink.

Setigera. Prairie Rose. A hardy climbing rose, with large, single, pink flowers in clusters, blooming after others are gone.

Tree Roses

These beautiful novelties are without question the most pleasing and beautiful of anything ever offered in the rose line. There is nothing in the history of horticulture that is more beautiful than the Tree Rose. We import them direct from the very best Holland growers, and our stock is exceptionally strong and fine.

In addition to the Crimson Rambler, we offer them in pink, red, white and yellow.



Some of our Roses



Hardy Perennials

No ornamental lawn planting, whatever its extent, can be complete without a liberal proportion of these hardy flowering plants. The ease with which they are maintained is an important factor, but their great and varied scope of usefulness gives them still greater importance.

Adam's Needle. (*Yucca Filamentosa*).
Creamy white; an evergreen.

Bleeding Heart. (*Dicentra spectabilis*).
Early spring.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy. Gold, pink, purple, white and yellow.

Day-Lily, Yellow. (*Hemerocallis fulva*).

Day-Lily, White. (*Sub-cordata*).

Fox Glove. (*Digitalis*). Pink, white; July and August.

Golden Glow. (*Rudbeckia laciniata*).
Golden; early summer till frost.

Hollyhock. Crimson, white, pink, yellow.

German Iris. (*Iris Germanica*). One of the most interesting of all perennials, with magnificent flowers in all colors. Has broad, lance-like foliage, and the wonderful flowers are produced on long stalks. May and June. Blue, lavender, pink, purple, red, variegated, white and yellow.

Japan Iris. (*Iris laevigata*). The most gorgeous of all the Irises, with large, flat flowers of three or six petals in all colors of the spectrum, veined, splotched and striped in a bewildering manner. Blooms in

July after the German Iris is through. Same colors as the German variety.

Larkspur, Chin. blue. (*Delphinium grandiflorum*).

Lily-of-the-Valley. (*Convallaria majallis*).

Meadow Sage. (*Salvia azurea grandiflora*). Blue. August and September.

Poppy, Oriental. (*P. orientale*). Orange-scarlet.

Speedwell. (*Veronica*). Adapted to various uses. Prevailing color blue; of dwarf habit; from 1 to 3 feet in height.

The Pearl. (*Achillea ptarmica*). White.

PAEONIES

Fine hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring, and requiring little care, as they thrive and do well in any soil. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Can be planted in September or October and in the spring.

Excelsior. Dark crimson, full double; blooms early. Good to plant for all purposes.

CATALOGUE OF HARDY NURSERY STOCK

Edouard Andre. (Mechin). Large globular bloom, deep crimson-red, shaded black. When once seen always remembered.

Festiva Maxima. (Miellz). This flower is the standard of perfection by which all other Paenies have been judged for the past fifty years. It is the purest white with an occasional flake of red in the very center, which accentuates the whiteness. The blossoms are seven or eight inches in diameter and are borne on long, strong stems about forty inches above the ground. Its great value as a cut-flower is well known. Early.

Festiva Alba. Ivory-white, with occasional crimson spots in center petals; ships well and stands cold storage excellently; late mid-season.

Geldorf. Soft red; extra fine.

Golden Harvest. Very large blooms, blush guard petals, creamy white center; mid-season. One of the freest bloomers.

Humei. An old variety, but still considered one of the very best late ones. The flower is immense, bending down the strong stems, which gives the plant a sort of weeping habit; deep rosy pink, shaggy petals.

Messonier. Brilliant red, center deep crimson. This is called the American Beauty Peony on account of the resemblance of the color of the two flowers.

Officinalis rubra. Early, fragrant, large size, double, crimson. The old-fashioned red peony.

Queen Victoria. (Whitleyii). There are two well known varieties of this name. This is the standard pure white market variety.

Reine de Fleurs. Fine, rosy pink, salmon center.

Reine des Francaise. A beautiful variety; outside petals rose, inner petals white.

Victorie Tricolore. (Van Houtte). Rose pink and salmon, an excellent bloomer.

Fringe-Leaved. (Peony *Tenuifolia*, fl. pl.) Foliage a bright, lively green, in long, thread-like filaments, giving it the appearance of fringe. Scarlet crimson; a choice variety; perfectly hardy.

HARDY OR GARDEN PHLOX

(*Phlox paniculata*)

One of the favorites of long ago, in which great improvement has been made by cultivation. From the old-time clusters of purplish pink flowers has been evolved a most magnificent family of hardy perennials, bearing enormous trusses of magnificent flowers in every conceivable shade of color

from a crimson so deep that it is almost black, to pure, glistening white, some of them being marked and tinged most beautifully. The list following contains the very best of all the varieties, and will keep up a succession of bloom from early summer to fall, the early varieties blooming the second time if the first flower-heads are cut off when faded.

Athis. Light salmon rose; tallest of all.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with crimson eye.

Champs Elysee. Purplish crimson.

Eclaireur. Purplish crimson, with lighter center. An early and continuous bloomer; flower large.

J. H. Slocum. Red.

Le Mahde. Deep purplish violet, with darker eye.

M. P. Langier. Bright red, with vermillion center.

Mrs. Ingalls. Shell pink.

Niobe. The deepest, darkest, richest colored of all phlox—velvety violet red with crimson hues; grand trusses.

Pantheon. Deep salmon rose.

Richard Wallace. White, rosy center.

Von Lossburg. Pure white, very large.



Hardy Phlox

Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants

CANNA. (Spring Planting)

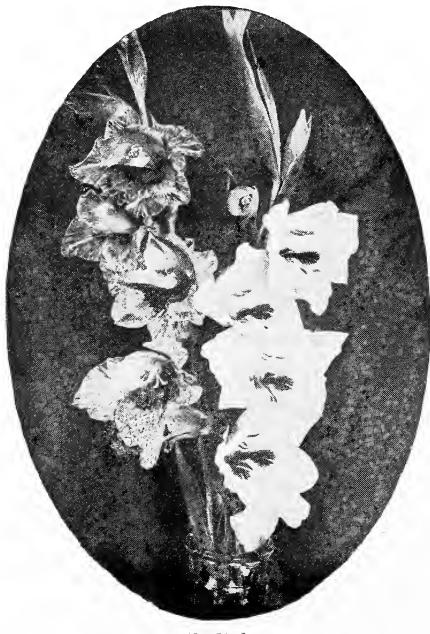
Stately and highly ornamental plants, for both flowers and foliage. They attain a height of 2 to 5 feet, and may be grown single or in masses. Leaves green or brownish red; flowers scarlet, crimson, yellow, cream, etc., variously marked.

DAHLIAS. (Spring Planting)

The Dahlia is coming to the front in the ranks of summer flowering plants. There is nothing that can equal them in range of color and abundance of bloom. They are splendid for cut flower work and command attention wherever grown. Plant in good, rich garden soil; set three feet apart and for best results allow but one stalk in a hill; before freezing weather, dig and store in frost-proof cellar. We can supply a choice collection of colors.

GLADIOLUS. (Spring Planting)

The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart, and about 4 inches deep. Plant from middle of March to first of June.



Gladiolus



Tulip

Bulbs for Fall Planting

CROCUS. (Fall Planting)

A universal favorite and one of the earliest garden ornaments; should be planted about 2 inches deep. Colors, blue, white, yellow and striped.

HYACINTHS. (Fall Planting)

The most beautiful and fragrant of early spring flowering bulbs, much used for winter forcing. Pink, Red, Purple, Violet and White.

NARCISSUS. (Fall Planting)

Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or outdoor culture.

Narcissus, Paper White Grandiflora, Large Flowering. This large flowering type is such an improvement over the ordinary "Paper White" that we have discontinued offering the latter. The "Large Flowering" is more vigorous and earlier, producing purest snow-white flowers of large size and good substance. This Narcissus does splendidly when grown in bowls of water and pebbles or moss.

TULIPS. (Fall Planting)

We know of nothing that for the money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. Should be planted in October or November.

How and When to Spray

PLANT	First Application	Second Application	Third Application
APPLE— Canker worm, codling moth, scab.	Spray before buds start, using Bordeaux.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux, Paris green.*	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris green.
CHERRY— Rot, aphid, curculio and slug.	Before buds start, use Bordeaux. For aphid, kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.*	10 to 12 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
CURRENT, GOOSEBERRY— Worms, mildew.	As soon as worms are seen, Paris green.*	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.†	If worms still trouble, hellebore.
GRAPE— Flea-beetle, fungous diseases.	Before buds burst, Bordeaux and Paris green.	When first leaves are half ground, Bordeaux and Paris green.	As soon as fruit has set, repeat.*
PEAR— Leaf blight, scab, psylla and codling moth.	Before buds start, Bordeaux.	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.
PLUM— Black knot, rot and all fungous diseases and curculio.	As buds start, Bordeaux. Cut out knot and burn.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.
RASPBERRY, BLACK-BERRY— Anthracnose, rust.	Cut out badly diseased canes. Spray with Bordeaux, before growth starts.	When new canes are one foot high, spray with Bordeaux mixture.	10 to 14 days later, repeat.†
STRAWBERRY— Rust.	Just before blossom opens. Bordeaux and Paris green.*	When fruit has set, Bordeaux.*	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to be kept longer.

SPECIAL NOTES

For **Black Knot** on cherries and plums, cut out and destroy by burning the diseased parts as soon as discovered.

For **Aphid** on all plants, use kerosene emulsion or Ivory soap.

If **Red Rust** appears on raspberries or blackberries, the entire stools affected should be cut out and burned.

Young Plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture at the time of the first and third application to bearing plants.

EXPLANATION

Whenever an asterisk (*) is used, it cautions against spraying with poison while the plants are in blossom; a dagger (†) indicates that there is danger of making an application within three weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food. While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable in seasons when the fungi are less troublesome a smaller number may often suffice. Always strain ingredients used into the sprayer to avoid clogging the sprayer.

SPRAYING

Each year's experience shows more plainly that to grow nice, smooth fruit we must spray. The main things for us to combat are the

BITING INSECTS—Such as codling moth (apple worm), currant worm, curculio, etc.

SUCKING INSECTS—The green, red and black aphids.

FUNGI—Apple scab, plum rot, currant and gooseberry mildew. While we may not be able to do away with these pests altogether, we can, to a great extent, control them and successfully grow fine fruit. One must begin in season and do the work intelligently and thoroughly in order to be successful. The following are the best known remedies at the present time:

INSECTICIDES

For Biting Insects:

Paris Green Mixture:

Paris Green 1 pound
Fresh (Unslaked) Lime 1 pound
Water 200 gals.

Hellebore Solution:

White Hellebore (fresh) 1 ounce
Water 2 gals.

There is no danger in using Hellebore solution on currants and gooseberries after the fruit is formed.

For Sucking Insects:

Kerosene Emulsion—Dissolve one pound of hard soap in two gallons of boiling water. Remove from fire and while hot add two quarts of kerosene. Churn or shake the mixture until it assumes a creamy consistency. This should be done while hot. To this add six gallons of water before using.

FUNGICIDES

Bordeaux Mixture:

Copper Sulphate 5 pounds
Fresh Lime 5 pounds
Water 50 gallons
The copper sulphate and lime should be dissolved and prepared in separate vessels (wood or fiber). After the sulphate is dissolved and the lime slaked, they should be thoroughly mixed. The color of the mixture should be an intense blue.

When spraying for both biting insects and fungi, the Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be mixed and in this way perform two operations at once.

We can supply our customers with up-to-date spray pumps. Prices and illustrations will be sent on application.

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